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THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND
SEA AND AIRSPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863

JOURNAL

VOL. LXXVI—NO. 42 WHOLE NO. 2961
Est. as 2nd class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C.
Add. entry Baltimore, Md., under Act of Mar. 3, 1879

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1939

ONE YEAR, SERVICE INDIVIDUALS \$4.00
ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVILIANS .. 6.00
SINGLE COPIES20

The Defense Program

MOBILIZATION PLANS

(Last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL carried in this column details on the mobilization of the Regular Army and National Guard into the Protective Mobilization Plan. That plan is only a portion of the grand mobilization program, another phase of which follows below: the recruiting and equipping, if need be of approximately 4,000,000 citizen-soldiers.)

A DISCUSSION of the War Department's plans for raising an army to meet any emergency should be based upon an understanding of the difference between the Initial Protective Force and the Protective Mobilization Plan. The former is the combined Regular Army and National Guard at peace strength, ready to be thrown into the breach against any invader. It numbers about 400,000 men. The latter is a force of about 1,000,000 men—still the Regulars and Guardsmen, but now built to war strength, which for the National Guard means a large increase for most units. This accounts for a large part of the 600,000 increase, the remainder being due to the activation of certain essential units now inactive.

Upon this foundation of the Protective Mobilization Plan are added the various augmentations which will in the end achieve four full armies together with 6HQ Reserve units and harbor defense troops, a total of about 4,000,000 men. How fast these augmentations are carried out depends upon the nature of the emergency and the rapidity with which the troops can be equipped. It has been estimated that industry during the first few months of mobilization will be capable of producing each month sufficient organizational equipment for 150,000 men in units.

Tentative plans call for a first augmentation providing for the completion of the organization of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th divisions of the Regular Army (giving a total of 27 divisions with the 22 in the PMP), activating corps troops for five additional corps, completing such army troops for two armies as were not included in the PMP, creating an additional mechanized Cavalry brigade, and activating certain GHQ Reserve and harbor defense units.

This augmentation would be begun 61 days after mobilization (61M) when for planning purposes the selective service law is assumed to have been enacted and put into operation, and would be ended, with the troops recruited, trained and equipped, ready to take the field, at 240M.

The second and third augmentation plans will each provide for army troops for one army, corps troops for three corps, nine Infantry Divisions, an appropriate group of GHQ Reserve troops and harbor defense units, War Department and Corps and overhead and replacements. The fourth augmentation plan will provide for a similar force except that no army troops will be included, the four armies having been already provided with them in the prior increments.

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Service Views On Age-In-Grade Proposal

Following is a tabulation of the first 3000 returns in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S survey of the opinions of promotion list officers on the proposed age-in-grade retirement system and related principles. Additional returns are being tabulated and will be published in subsequent issues.

	BY GRADES							
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Colonels	83	168	120	113	121	127	18	230
Lt. Col.	216	124	122	216	230	113	40	303
Majors	606	383	320	606	673	352	117	922
Captains	615	169	118	652	631	146	120	656
1st Lt.	305	39	54	286	285	52	57	288
2nd Lt.	126	27	44	104	96	39	35	117
TOTALS	2011	910	787	2067	2036	829	387	2516

	BY ARMS AND SERVICES							
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
AGD	5	12	8	12	10	10	4	15
JAGD	9	23	8	23	10	21	8	24
QMC	113	112	80	138	132	91	26	108
FD	28	18	9	35	32	13	6	39
CE	162	61	42	180	172	53	54	179
OD	76	34	21	88	85	25	26	83
SC	62	24	24	62	57	28	11	77
CWS	12	9	6	14	14	7	3	18
CAV	175	49	56	164	170	51	23	202
FA	322	122	90	330	330	98	57	381
CAC	169	59	66	157	169	50	18	207
INF	679	341	315	673	667	325	100	901
AC	190	46	53	191	182	57	51	201
TOTALS	2011	910	787	2067	2036	829	387	2516

Reserves on CCC Duty
Lose Military Status

The assignment of Reserve Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to active duty, under their commissions, in the Civilian Conservation Corps as Company Commanders, Staff officers, Physicians, Dentists, Veterinarians and Chaplains, will be discontinued at once by order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was announced yesterday by Robert Fechner, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Director added that beginning July 1 the War Department will commence the gradual replacement of Reserve officers of the Army, officers of the Naval and Marine Reserves and Warrant officers of the Coast Guard serving with the Civilian Conservation Corps with civilians. This replacement program will be completed by December 31, 1939. About 5,000 Reserve officers will be affected by the new policy.

The change in policy apparently comes as a direct result of the enactment of provisions in the Air Corps expansion act whereby reserve officers on active duty are entitled to the same disability, pension, and retirement benefits as are now applicable to officers of the Regular army. Shortly after the passage of that act President Roosevelt sent a message to

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Seeks Restriction on
Navy Tours in Capital

Representative Carl Vinson, of Ga., Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, this week introduced a bill to restrict the amount of time which Naval officers may spend on duty in Washington and to assure that "best fitted" officers receive extended periods of sea duty.

Mr. Vinson's bill also provides that midshipmen resigning from the service shall not receive any of the money withheld from their pay for presentation upon graduation or separation from the service.

Under Mr. Vinson's bill Naval officers who serve one year or more at the Navy Department may not be ordered to the Department for duty again until the expiration of seven years, unless the President deems the officer's services necessary.

The bill also provides that all ensigns and lieutenants (jg) and all other officers below the grade of captain who are on promotion lists as best fitted, shall spend at least five out of every seven consecutive years at sea, either with the fleet or fleet air arm. The Marine Corps is excluded from the provisions of the bill. Officers of the Navy who are on shore for graduate or post-graduate courses of instruction or for receiving aviation, sub-

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Opposition to Army's
Age Retirement Grows

Opposition to the Woodring age-in-grade retirement bill, virtually inarticulate during the hearings, grew in leaps and bounds this week as the chairman of the House Military Committee awaited an opportunity to ask the Rules Committee to sanction a right-of-way for the measure on the floor.

Two additional members of the Committee this week announced they would sign the minority report being prepared by Representative John J. Sparkman, of Ala. The new members of the minority faction are Representative Albert G. Rutherford, (R), of Pa., and Representative Paul W. Shafer, (R) of Mich. The latest additions bring the opposition strength on the committee to eight, with one other member of the Committee, Representative Stephen Pace, (D), of Ga., undecided as to what attitude he will take toward the measure when it reaches the floor. Representative Pace voted for the bill in committee, as he puts it, "with 1,500 mental reservations."

Discussing the strategy which the opposition group may employ, Representative Rutherford said that a move to have the bill recommitted to the Military Affairs Committee for further hearings may be made.

A meeting of the opposition faction was held Wednesday, June 14, in the office of Representative Sparkman who has been designated to draft the adverse report on the bill. Representative Sparkman said that there is general agreement on the objective of the report, but that the actual writing of the document would be done on Monday or Tuesday, June 19 or 20.

Meanwhile, Representative Andrew J. May, of Ky., Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said that he plans to go before the Rules Committee of the House on Monday, June 19, to ask for a rule permitting early consideration of the measure on the floor of the House.

Representative Charles I. Faddis, (D), of Pa., who during the hearings was ill and unable to attend, but who cast his vote by proxy against the bill, declared this week that "So far as I can see, the age-in-grade bill won't accomplish a thing. I am against it." Mr. Faddis, who saw service as an Infantry officer in France, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel, stated that while he is perfectly aware that many officers in the age groups at which the bill is directed are too old for active field service in time of war, the great majority are just in the "prime of their usefulness to the government." He said that the bill is designed to replace an experienced Army officer group with "inexperienced theorists" who have not been under fire. Citing the unsettled condition of world affairs, Mr. Faddis declared that the Army vitally needs the services of the officers who have "withstood the gulf," and who have been tempered in the fire of combat. He indicated that he would favor placing so-called over-age-officers on a separate promotion list.

Representative Rutherford stated that he is of the opinion that the bill should

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Editors Approve Remark that Navy Can Ward Off that of Any Other Power

The U. S. Navy, as built and building, is capable of defending America against any other Naval power and against several possible combinations of powers, Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, said recently in a speech.

Commenting on the Navy chief's statement, the nation's press indicated satisfaction with the thought expressed. Some sought to analyze the speech, conjecturing on which "possible combinations" the United States might face and what the chances of success would be against them.

The Charleston, S. C., *Post* comments: "The working head of the United States Navy, Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of operations, reports that the Navy as now constituted and with the additions being built or authorized will be strong enough to defend American shores against the attack of any single nation. Since this calculation must, from its terms, be considered to include the British Navy, it should mean that American sea power will be far and away superior as a defensive force to the striking power of any other fleet in the world, since the others are much behind the British. . . .

"If there is at present a naval weakness, it is the comparatively low strength of the Navy in the Atlantic, due to the strategic necessity of keeping most of the fleet concentrated in Pacific waters. Not only should there be more and stronger bases in the Atlantic, but sufficient additional craft should be provided to maintain a stronger force on this side of the continent. . . .

"It should be encouraging to citizens of all sections of the country to know that the nation's first line of defense is in such excellent condition as Admiral Leahy describes. Kept at sufficient strength, it will deter any aggressor and will be the strongest possible aid to insure peace and safety."

But the South Bend, Ind., *Tribune* disagrees: "Only partially reassuring is the statement from the chief of naval operations in Washington that our sea forces are adequate for protection of the United States from any single foreign power. The great wars seem likely to involve many powers. . . .

"Perhaps the 'some possible combinations' about which the United States Navy is least worried are those that would arise soonest in the event of a general war. No doubt naval defense, like many other things, is on more of a 'subject to change without notice' basis now than ever before. The 'possible combinations' might be subject to drastic revision five or ten years hence, if not sooner."

Observes the Austin, Texas, *American*: "It is startling to hear a high naval official, Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, speak as optimistically of our Navy as he did the other day. . . .

"Admiral Leahy's estimate of the Navy was marked by restraint, but it was distinctly different from most utterances of the kind."

The Wichita, Kan., *Eagle* says: "It is not difficult, in reading between the lines of Admiral Leahy's speech about the defensive power of the United States Navy, to identify the points in this country which are vulnerable to foreign attack. They are the Pacific Islands possessed by this country, together with the Panama Canal. . . .

"Admiral Leahy's exposition of the other probable peril to America from foreign foes on the Atlantic side is not so disturbing. That is his statement that while, if any nation navally assaulted us singly we could meet the attack, we could have our hands full in case a combination came down upon us."

"For included in the lore of the American landlubber is a belief that if the com-

bined hostile navies of the world should pound the daylights out of the chief Atlantic cities of this country, the landing of armies in this country and their permanent lodgment here would prove impossible."

The Lake Charles, La., *American Press* observes: "About the only possible combination of nations that would give our Navy trouble would be the union of the British and Japanese Navies. There are no other great sea powers. And certainly a combination of these two powers against the United States is most unlikely."

"So it would seem from Admiral Leahy's statement that we have already attained in large measure the military security we want against attack. The Navy is our first line of defense, and if it is strong enough to hold off an aggressor nation, as Admiral Leahy says it is, then we may feel easier about any designs other nations might have on us."

The Wilmington, Del., *Journal Every Evening* says: "Now the chief of naval operations is not exactly in a position to give an entirely unbiased report on the fleet under his charge. But Admiral Leahy backs up his statements with certain examples of the Navy's present discipline and efficiency which are highly impressive. . . .

"It is also noteworthy that Admiral Leahy, unlike naval commanders in other parts of the globe, is not anxiously exerting pressure for a still larger fleet than we are already planning. This can surely not be laid to false confidence for the chief of staff knows better than any other individual the problems the American fleet would have to meet in the unhappy event of a conflict. If he is convinced that this country is preparing adequately for its defense, there is scant room left for the bigger Navy enthusiasts who want us to go to the huge expense of a two-ocean fleet."

"It is not difficult," says the San Antonio, Texas, *Express*, "to interpret Admiral Leahy's reference to 'possible combinations' of invaders. Evidently he considers that the Navy as now constituted could repel the combined forces of Germany and Italy on the Atlantic side, but might experience difficulty should Japan join those powers and attack simultaneously on the west. At worst, the implications of such a three-way assault are not alarming. Japan has indicated that it does not intend to join the European fascists in co-operative aggression, and even if it should, none of the three nations could spare enough sea power from home waters to attack this country effectively."

The Columbus, Ohio, *Dispatch* observes: "It is comforting to hear from the chief of naval operations . . . that Uncle Sam's Navy is perfectly capable of protecting this nation's shores against any single aggressor and, indeed, against most of the combinations that might be formed in any effort to invade them. . . .

"It would be a foolish aggressor, indeed, who challenged our Navy in any effort to invade us. And within a brief time any such would-be conqueror would be counted insane who would risk his fortunes in a meeting with our improved and enlarged first line of defense."

Says the Augusta, Me., *Kennebec Journal*: "And best of all, Admiral Leahy is also able to report that, thanks to the construction program now in progress, the sea service is adequate to any probable demands for defense. All in all, therefore, our 'first line of defense' appears to be in pretty good working order, which should be a great comfort to all of us."

Mobilization Plans

(Continued from First Page)

The second augmentation would be begun, if necessary, at 121M, according to tentative plans, and completed at 330M; the third at 151M, and completed at 360M, and the fourth at 181M, and completed at 390M. Thus in little over a year an immense field force, including replacements all the while, would have been raised and equipped.

Policies, procedures and instructions applicable to all of the augmentation plans, as well as to the PMP, are now included in mobilization regulations. Tables showing, for planning purposes, the units and individuals to be mobilized, time when mobilization is to begin and time when units and individuals are to be made available for use are now being prepared. Consequently, when and if it is decided to augment the PMP, it will be possible to complete the necessary details. By M day or soon thereafter the extent of the particular emergency will indicate whether an augmentation of the PMP will be necessary and as any such augmentation cannot be initiated before 61M, there will be sufficient time to amplify the existing instructions to meet the particular situation.

This field force to be raised will be a balanced force, consisting of all the types of arms and services now considered necessary. According to staff plans an army has a headquarters and army troops and two or more corps, temporarily assigned, the number depending upon the nature of the service required. A typical number is three corps. Army troops include Field Artillery of the larger calibers, Anti-aircraft, medical and service units, aviation, Ordnance, and Engineers.

A corps is composed of a headquarters and corps troops and two or more Infantry divisions, with here also three the typical number, though it would vary with the nature of the situation. Corps troops comprise Field Artillery, quartermaster and ammunition trains engineer troops, anti-aircraft, aviation, and medical and service units.

In addition there is the GHQ Reserve, composed of those troops which are not habitually required by an army. Units of the GHQ Reserve are allotted attached to armies or corps where needed in the field by the commander of the field forces.

The dates given for completion of mobilizations include a training course of four months for newly recruited troops with their units, and an additional two months in divisions. It is also anticipated that units in the PMP can be raised to full war strength including replacements for average losses, by 150M.

Advancement of Retired Officers

Considerable interest is being shown in Senator Hill's bill (S. 2328) to promote on the retired list officers who were decorated and recommended for promotion for distinguished service during the World War, and who have not attained the rank to which recommended.

Backers of the measure present the results of a poll made of about 300 retired generals and colonels. Of the general officers replying 73 per cent stated they believe the proposed bill would increase Army morale, 15 per cent thought it would not affect morale, and 12 per cent thought it would decrease morale. Of the colonels who know they would not be promoted by the bill, 72 per cent thought it would increase morale and the

other 28 per cent said it would not affect morale.

Sponsors contend that the War Department in the age-in-grade bill has reversed its former policy against advanced ranks by promoting war officers on retirement.

National Defense Funds

The House Appropriations Committee this week reported favorably to the House a Supplemental Military Appropriations Bill totaling \$292,695,547 in cash and contract authorizations to carry out the features of the President's national defense program. The program includes educational orders, expansion of the garrison of the Panama Canal and expansion of the Army Air Corps.

In reporting the measure, the committee reduced Budget estimates by a total of \$16,804,453, effecting the only reduction, that of \$18,250,000, in the educational orders program, and making one addition of \$1,445,547 to the Air Corps Expansion Program.

Testimony was presented to the committee by Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Air-Res., and by the chiefs of the various branches of the War Department.

During Mr. Woodring's testimony, Representative Ross A. Collins, of Miss., declared that he favors the appointment of a five or seven man board of civilian scientists to make a continuing study of aircraft developments. Mr. Woodring agreed that it would be an excellent idea and told the committee that he would have such a plan prepared for presentation to the committee next year. Representative Collins told Secretary Woodring, "I think they ought to advise you, and you ought to advise with them and

stick pins in these service men and shake them up every now and then when they go to sleep." Mr. Woodring replied, "I think your suggestion is a good one, Mr. Collins." He continued, "I am quite agreed on what you say, because I think, and have thought for some years, that the Secretary of War should have an additional viewpoint that is gathered from the civilian mind."

Colonel Lindbergh told the committee that the United States is "far from the top" in military aviation, and that the country, because of its geographic position and natural resources, should be far ahead of any other nation. He advocated pushing research ahead and stated that the program outlined is not too great.

He further stated that the United States should not attempt to compete with Europe in quantity production, but should devote itself to developing the best planes of various types.

Retired Officers' Association

The Retired Officers' Association of the U. S. Army, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service, with Headquarters in Los Angeles, Calif., announces that recently it has increased its Roster by the following new members or contributors:

U. S. Army, Retired—Brig. Gen. E. S. Hartshorn, Col. C. S. Hamilton, Col. Charles B. Eckels, Lt. Col. C. G. Chapman, 2nd Lt. Besse I. Kellogg (A. N. C.).

U. S. Navy, Retired—Capt. N. H. White, Jr., Lt. Comdr. Frank L. Hubbard, Lt. Comdr. Earl A. McIntyre, Lt. Jesse S. Hooper, Lt. Charles Swanberg.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

Norwich Honors General Craig

Norwich University conferred the degree of LL.D. upon General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, at its one hundred and twentieth commencement exercises held June 12. The ceremony occurred in the spacious armory of the institution, and was witnessed by the corps of cadets and a distinguished company. The degree was conferred upon General Craig because of his achievements in peace and war and especially as chief of staff, and was the more pertinent because Vermont is the birth place of Mrs. Craig, whose service with her husband and fine womanly qualities are a matter of pride to the people of the green mountain state.

Upon arrival at Montpelier Junction with his aide Maj. Carnes Lee, General Craig was met by Lieutenant Colonel Andrew, Commandant of cadets and Major Reinburg, Cav., Assistant Commandant. After breakfast in Montpelier, the two officers were motored to the university which nestles in Green Mountain Valley, just outside of Northfield.

Upon arrival at the entrance to the college, General Craig was greeted by a troop of honor. After inspection of the troop and expressing satisfaction with the soldierly bearing of the cadets and the condition of the horses, General Craig and Major Lee were escorted to the administration building. There they were received by President Thomas, Lt. Gov. Mills, members of the Board of Trustees, including Colonel Tomkins, USA-Ret., and members of the faculty. In the meantime the corps of cadets was marching to the campus, and upon signal of Lieutenant Colonel Andrew, the review in honor of General Craig commenced. To the sprightly music of an excellently drilled student band, the corps marched in front of General Craig, President Thomas, Lieutenant Colonel Andrew, Col. John Callan O'Laughlin, a university trustee, and Congressman Plumley, former president of Norwich. Commenting favorably upon the bearing and drill of the command, General Craig joined the procession to the armory where the graduation exercises took place. At the request of President Thomas, General Craig handed the Reserve commissions to qualifying graduates. He made an earnest plea to them to continue their interest in the profession of arms, emphasizing the value of correspondence courses, as well as the annual training. "Remember," he said, "that to perform the duty which devolves upon you as a patriotic citizen, you must be at all times ready to respond to your country's call. This you will be only if you fit yourselves for service."

Then the honorary degrees were conferred. Colonel O'Laughlin, acting as sponsor for General Craig, welcomed him to Norwich, spoke of the pride of the institution in his fine achievements and quoted a remark of General Pershing that General Craig was a brilliant soldier and an outstanding chief of staff. Thereupon President Thomas read the following citation:

Graduate of the United States Military Academy; Soldier for 45 years in the Army of the United States, with active duty in Cuba, China, the Philippines, and France; Chief of Staff of the 4th division, the 1st Corps, and the 3rd Army of the American Expeditionary Force;

Recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal and of the highest honors in the gift of five allied governments;

Among whose military responsibilities have been chief of cavalry, commanding officers of the 4th Corps Area, the 9th Corps Area, the Panama Canal Department, the Army War College, and Chief of Staff of the Army, in which last position he has rendered conspicuous service and brought the Army to a high state of efficiency;

Who by ability, force of character, and indomitable resolution in the realization of objectives has merited and won advancement to the highest position in the Army;

For these ample reasons Norwich University, the military college of the First Corps Area, confers upon you the degree of DOCTOR OF LAWS; but there is another ground for this honor, General Craig—and I confess to you confidentially that it is the real ground—and that is that you had the good

General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, receiving an honorary degree from President Thomas of Norwich University.



sense 38 years ago to select a Vermont woman to be Mrs. Craig; whose absence today we deeply regret, and to whom, if family discipline will allow, we beg that you tender our sincere felicitations.

On the opening day of the exercises a review was given in honor of Major Reinburg, in recognition of his excellent service of the university. Major Reinburg is under orders to attend the next course at the General Staff School at Leavenworth.

General Craig warmly commended Lieutenant Colonel Andrew for the fine appearance, drill and discipline of the cadets. Lieutenant Colonel Andrews departed after the ceremonies to witness the graduation of his son from the Virginia Military Institute.

Service Pensions

The bill, S. 522, which provides pensions to disabled members of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard at 75 percent of the rate payable to war veterans, came up on the senate calendar June 13, but was passed over when Senator H. H. Schwartz, of Wyo., author of the measure said he wished action deferred until he receives an expected communication from the War Department. Senator Schwartz made the motion when it became apparent that Senator William H. King, of Utah, who, though favorable to the measure wants additional information from the War Department, might oppose passage at this time.

Senate Passes Probationary Bill

The United States Senate, on Tuesday, June 13, passed the bill, S. 1155, placing newly commissioned officers of the United States Army on a probationary basis for the first three years of their commissioned service. In passing the bill, the Senate agreed to a Military Affairs Committee amendment which reads as follows: "Provided, however, That marriage shall not constitute cause for revocation of a commission under this Act."

The House has taken no action on the Senate measure but the House Military Affairs Committee has reported out a measure, H.R. 3651, which is identical with the Senate measure with the exception that the House bill provides that after 1942 the War Department may formulate regulations barring marriages of newly commissioned officers.

Inactive Duty Pay for Reserves

The Senate Military Affairs committee yesterday voted to report out the bill authorizing pay for inactive duty credits to Reserve officers. The committee authorized Senator Hill to redraft the portion of the bill defining the conditions under which such pay is earned.

Brazilian Military Mission

The War Department announced this week the proposed itinerary of the military mission headed by General Goes Monteiro, Chief of Staff of the Brazilian Army. The mission will tour the United States from Tuesday, June 20, to Wednesday, July 12, inspecting Army units and installations.

General Monteiro and members of the mission, together with Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff of the United States Army, returning from his recent visit to Brazil, will arrive at Annapolis, Md., at 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, June 20, on the USS Nashville. A detachment of airplanes from the General Headquarters Air Force will escort the USS Nashville to Annapolis.

The mission will be received at Annapolis by the following party: General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel; Col. E. R. Warner McCabe, Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence; Maj. Gen. Robert McC. Beck, Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and Training; Brig. Gen. George P. Tyner, Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply; Brig. Gen. George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff for War Plans; Brig. Gen. Maxwell Murray, Commander of the Washington Provisional Brigade; Col. John A. Crane, Foreign Liaison Officer; Representative of the Secretary of the Navy; Representative of the Secretary of State, and a Naval Guard of Honor.

The schedule for June 20, includes a review of the Midshipmen at the Naval Academy upon arrival and a review of the troops at Ft. George G. Meade, Md., at 4 o'clock. The Brazilian visitors will reach the District Line at 6 p. m., and will be escorted to the Brazilian Embassy by four armored cars. The Guard of Honor at the Embassy will comprise a squadron of the Third Cavalry from Ft. Myer, Va., and band.

The schedule for Wednesday, June 21, includes a trip to Mount Vernon and to the Marine Base at Quantico, Va., in the morning, a reception by Major Jose B. Machado, Brazilian Military Attache at the Brazilian Embassy at 5 p. m., and a dinner at the Mayflower Hotel tendered by General Craig at 8 p. m.

On Thursday, June 22, General Monteiro and the members of the mission will visit the Lincoln Memorial at 10 a. m., the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and Fort Myer at 11 a. m., and after a luncheon at the White House, will drive through the city.

At 10:30 a. m., Friday, June 23, General Monteiro will leave for Langley Field by plane. Upon his arrival, he will witness an Air Corps exhibition, have luncheon at Langley Field, and then visit Fort Monroe, remaining at the Hotel Chamberlain over night. The following morning, Sat-

urday, June 24, he will visit Williamsburg, returning to Langley Field by motor. At 1:30 p. m., on the same date he will leave for Barksdale Field, La., by plane, spending the night at a Shreveport hotel.

On Sunday, June 25, the Brazilian mission will make a brief review of the pursuit group at Barksdale Field, after which ceremony the party will fly to Randolph Field, near San Antonio, Texas, to inspect that installation. The night will be spent at a San Antonio hotel.

A review of the Second Division at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is scheduled for the morning of Monday, June 26. The mission will then leave by plane for Fort Bliss, Texas, where the First Cavalry Division will be reviewed. The night will be spent at an El Paso, Texas, hotel.

On Tuesday, June 27, the members of the Brazilian mission will fly to the air field closest to the Grand Canyon in Arizona, see the Canyon, and will then continue by plane to March Field, Calif., via Boulder Dam. The night will be spent at Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif. The following day, Wednesday, June 28, will be spent in Los Angeles and Hollywood where the United States Fleet will be inspected and a call made on the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet. Flying to San Francisco on Thursday, June 29, the members of the mission will visit the San Francisco World's Fair on Friday, June 30. The following day, Saturday, July 1, will be spent in an air trip to Yellowstone National Park, and Wednesday, July 2, will be occupied in informal sightseeing at the Park. Leaving Yellowstone Park by air on July 3, the party will proceed to Louisville, Ky., lunching at Kansas City enroute. The night will be spent in Louisville. Tuesday, July 4, will be spent at Fort Knox, near Louisville, where the Seventh Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized) is stationed.

The schedule for Wednesday, July 5, calls for a trip to Detroit where the Ford plant will be visited, and that for Thursday, July 6, includes a trip to Watertown, Mass., where the Watertown Arsenal will be inspected. That night will be spent in Boston. On Friday, July 7, the Brazilian party will leave Boston for West Point and inspect the United States Military Academy and then motor to New York City. July 8, 9, and 10, will be spent in New York City. A visit will be made there to the New York World's Fair. On July 11 the mission will leave the Newark Airport for Miami, Florida, remaining overnight at Miami. On Wednesday, July 12, General Monteiro and his party will fly from Miami to Panama, spending Thursday, July 13, in the Canal Zone, and leaving Panama for Brazil on Friday, July 14.

General Monteiro's mission will consist of the following: General Goes Monteiro, Col. Canrobert Penn Lopes da Costa, Maj. Aguiinaldo Calado de Castro, Maj. Durval Magalhães Coelho, Maj. Armando Dubois Ferreira and Capt. Eugenio Conclaves Couto.

The mission will be accompanied by the commanding generals of the Corps Areas in which Army posts and installations are visited and by the Commanding General of the General Headquarters Air Force during the first part of the trip in which visits are made to Air Corps stations. Several United States Army officers will accompany the mission throughout its tour in the continental United States.

JAGD Bill to Sub-committee

Representative Andrew J. May, of Ky., Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, this week referred the Senate bill transferring the Judge Advocate General's Department from the promotion list to the non-promotion list to a sub-committee, headed by himself, for further study.

An attempt was made last week by Representative John J. Sparkman of Ala., to have this bill added as an amendment to the age-in-grade bill, and at that time Mr. May promised early action on the measure.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



The Woodring Plan

(Continued from First Page)

be brought back to the committee and that over-age officers affected by the legislation be subpoenaed to testify. He declared that he is going to oppose passage of the bill vigorously unless further hearings are held. Mr. Rutherford, who served for many years in the Pennsylvania National Guard, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel, said that to his knowledge many more instructors could be used by National Guard units.

Another outspoken opponent of the bill is Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tenn., son of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives. Representative Byrns said that his office has been flooded with letters from Army officers and their wives thanking him for his stand against the bill. One Army wife, he said, enumerated more than 50 different types of work to which over-age officers could be assigned. In addition, he said, the wives of three officers affected by the bill have called to thank him for his efforts to defeat the bill. Representative Byrns, in outlining the reasons for his opposition to the bill, recalled that he attended High School in Washington, D. C., and that the Cadet Corps had only one regular Army instructor. Older officers, he contended, could be used in such duty.

Mr. Byrns said that if a reduction in the officer strength of the Army is necessary, professional examinations should be instituted and the physical requirements should be made more stringent. He described the Woodring Plan as "arbitrary and unnecessary."

"There is no urgent need to rush a measure of this nature through to passage," Representative Byrns continued. "If my understanding is correct, this problem did not arise over-night and there is no need to enact remedial legislation without full and complete understanding by the committee of the effect of the legislation on individual officers." Mr.

Byrns also said that it is his understanding that a number of the Army's finest officers would be retired by operation of the Act. He said, however, that he doubts the advisability of summoning officers to testify. Turning to Representative Kilday, of Texas, Representative Byrns said, "The War Department might not like the testimony of these officers and might order them to duty in Texas in retaliation." Mr. Kilday was quick to take up the gauntlet, declaring that officers "love to come to Texas for duty."

Representative Kilday, who has been opposed to the measure from its inception, made the following statement regarding the bill.

"The War Department, in its presentation of this measure, has completely ignored the human factor. I feel sure that some arrangement can be made whereby the 'hump' can be eliminated and younger officers can be given opportunity for promotion and for acquiring the necessary experience for higher command. Despite the necessity for assuring these younger officers of a better regulated career, I think that the officers who would be retired under this bill should be given consideration."

"The War Department has adopted a very arbitrary attitude in recommending the retirement of these physical and mentally able officers, and I cannot help but feel that they are and could continue to be of great use to the War Department. I realize that a man of 50 is not able to actively command an infantry company, but he can still be useful in a number of places; the ROTC, ORC, and National Guard and in other positions."

"I am of the opinion that the War Department could remove them from the promotion list, place them on a separate promotion list or make them extra numbers in grade, and keep them in positions for which they are admittedly qualified. There is not one Representative or Senator in Congress who is not repeatedly requested to ask the War Department for more officers for ROTC units and for the establishment of additional ROTC units. In my own district, there is one school that has been striving for several years for an ROTC unit. The War Department complains that there is no money available but it appears to me that it would be far preferable to retain these officers on active duty instructing college and high school students in military tactics than to place able bodied, mentally alert officers on the retired list."

Representative Shafer, who voted against the bill, stated this week "I don't know whether the bill is right or wrong. I do know, however, that no opposition testimony was heard. There must be opposition to this measure and it may be very well founded. The committee has a right and should hear opponents."

He stated that he, too, favors recommitment of the bill and expressed doubt that the measure will pass this session, if at all. A staunch advocate of transferring the Judge Advocate General's Department from the promotion list to the non-promotion list, Representative Shafer said that he intends to offer S. 1933, a bill which transfers the JAGD to the non-promotion list, as an amendment to the Woodring Plan when the measure reaches the floor of the House.

Representative Shafer said that the War Department has not yet convinced him of the need for retiring the so-called over-age officers. He declared that he is thoroughly in favor of a free flow of promotion for junior officers but feels that older officers should be retained.

Representative Pace, although he voted for the bill in Committee, said that he is undecided what his stand will be when the bill reaches the floor, adding that he does not feel disposed "at this time" to sign the minority report.

Representative J. Parnell Thomas, of N. J., one of the original minority group, this week reaffirmed his opposition to the bill. Representative Thomas E. Martin, of Iowa, said "The minority report will speak for me."

Representative Martin contended that "Another method of solving this problem can and should be found."

Representative Sparkman said yesterday that he hopes to gain additional signatures for his minority report before it is filed.

Ordnance School Graduation

Thirteen student officers were graduated from the Army Ordnance School at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., June 9. Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland, Assistant Chief of Staff, addressed the class and presented the diplomas following an introduction by Col. Charles G. Mettler, commanding officer of the Proving Ground.

Col. Mettler, who is soon to leave his command, has so endeared himself to them, that a sense of deep sorrow was felt by his audience of students and their families and friends when he said, "In all probability I shall not again have the pleasure and opportunity of addressing another class of graduates of this school. I wish you Godspeed and good fortune."

Chaplain Frank L. Miller pronounced the invocation and the benediction.

Members of the class were:

Capt. Theodore A. Weyher.
1st Lt. Edward Bodeau.
1st Lt. Paul N. Gillon.
1st Lt. Edward Gray.
1st Lt. Enrique L. Jurado.
1st Lt. Herbert W. Mansfield.
1st Lt. Francis J. McMorrow.
1st Lt. Grosvenor F. Powell.
2nd Lt. Manuel Q. Sallentes.
1st Lt. August Schomburg.
1st Lt. Paul W. Shumate.
1st Lt. Samuel Smellow.
1st Lt. Henry C. Thayer.
2nd Lt. Blas A. Alejandro.
2nd Lt. Francis R. Juan.

USMA Cadet Officers

Cadet J. F. Presnell was designated regimental commander in the U. S. Corps of Cadets in orders issued this week by Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, superintendent of the United States Military Academy. Cadet R. W. Strong was designated regimental adjutant, and Cadet R. M. Brewer, regimental supply officer. Other cadets designated as captains were: C. B. Hazeltine, R. S. Wells, A. J. Russell, E. S. Adams, E. D. Light, F. R. Sullivan, M. L. Jacobs, M. P. Davis, J. J. Belser, G. C. Hines, A. J. Cullen, and R. W. Nelson.

Tactical School Graduates

Graduates of the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Ala., numbered 76 officers, of whom 60 were from the Air Corps, five from the Coast Artillery, two from the Infantry, two from the Signal Corps, one from the Chemical Warfare Service, one from the Field Artillery, one from the Cavalry, three from the Marine Corps and one from the Navy.

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Air Corps, was speaker at commencement exercises.

Graduates of the school were:

Lt. Col. Edward M. Almond, Inf.
Lt. Col. Allen F. Kingman, Inf.
Maj. Donald L. Dutton, CA.
Maj. Wilton B. Persons, SC.
Maj. Otto G. Trunk, AC.
Maj. Ralph B. Walker, AC.
Maj. Clarence B. Lober, AC.
Maj. Harry L. Vitzthum, SC.
Maj. Rowland C. W. Blesley, AC.
Maj. Harvey H. Holland, AC.
Maj. Leo F. Post, AC.
Maj. Edmund P. Gaines, AC.
Maj. Fred C. Nelson, AC.
Maj. Edward M. Morris, AC.
Maj. William B. Souza, AC.
Maj. Oakley G. Kelly, AC.
Maj. James A. Mollison, AC.
Maj. James A. Woodruff, AC.
Maj. Frederick D. Lynch, AC.
Maj. Elmer D. Perrin, AC.
Maj. Henry H. Reilly, AC.
Maj. William M. Lanagan, AC.
Maj. James C. Cluck, AC.
Maj. Ray G. Harris, AC.
Maj. Randolph P. Williams, AC.
Capt. Cyrus Q. Shelton, CA.
Capt. Frederick W. Gerhard, CWS.
Capt. Homer W. Kelfer, FA.
Capt. Donald F. Stace, AC.
Capt. Hugo P. Rush, AC.
Capt. Gilman C. Mudgett, Cav.
Capt. Townsend Griffiss, AC.
Capt. Milton J. Smith, AC.
Capt. Russell J. Minty, AC.
Capt. Walter C. White, AC.
Capt. Glen C. Jamison, AC.
Capt. Charles G. Pearey, AC.
Capt. Arthur B. Nicholson, CA.
Capt. Archibald Y. Smith, AC.
Capt. Darwin D. Martin, CA.
Capt. Arthur L. Bump, Jr., AC.
Capt. Carl J. Crane, AC.
Capt. William L. Ritchie, AC.
Capt. Walter G. Bryte, AC.
Capt. Charles P. Cabell, AC.
Capt. John H. McCormick, AC.
Capt. James K. DeArmond, AC.
Capt. Alfred H. Johnson, AC.
Capt. Samuel H. Harris, Jr., AC.
Capt. John P. Doyle, Jr., AC.
Capt. Henry R. Baxter, AC.
Capt. Kenneth P. McNaughton, AC.
Capt. James B. Burwell, AC.
Capt. Walter S. Lee, AC.
Capt. A. J. Kerwin Malone, AC.
Capt. George W. McGregor, AC.
Capt. Maurice F. Daly, AC.
Capt. Matthew K. Deichelman, CA.
Capt. John N. Jones, AC.
Capt. Allen R. Springer, AC.
Capt. Frank J. Coleman, AC.
Capt. David R. Gibbs, AC.
Capt. William C. Sams, AC.
Capt. Ernest K. Warburton, AC.
Capt. Aubrey L. Moore, AC.
Capt. Stanley K. Robinson, AC.
1st Lt. John W. Persons, AC.
1st Lt. Leonard F. Harman, AC.
1st Lt. Robert E. L. Choate, AC.
1st Lt. Charles T. Arnett, AC.
1st Lt. Austin A. Straubel, AC.
1st Lt. Carl R. Storrie, AC.
Lt. David B. Overfield, USN.
Maj. Joe N. Smith, USMC.
Maj. Clayton C. Jerome, USMC.
Capt. Frank D. Weir, USMC.

1st Div. C. of S.

Col. Thomas L. Crystal, commanding officer of the Twenty-Sixth Infantry and the post at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., has been appointed chief of staff of the First Division, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton. He relieves Col. Clyde R. Abraham, who sails this week on the army transport St. Mihiel for Puerto Rico, where he will assume the duties of department inspector.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week 150 officers were elected to membership and 23 members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Lt. Col. Jacob F. Kreps.

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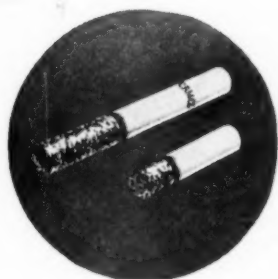
1939

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By burning 25% slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—slower than any of them—CAMELS give smokers the equivalent of **5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!**



**SEEING
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CAMEL'S expensive tobaccos, so inexpensive to smoke—is welcome news to millions who are keen for the smoking thrill of finer tobaccos! Naturally, a slower-burning cigarette, Camel, gives *more* and *better* smoking for the money. And now the impartial research of a leading laboratory proves that Camels burn *far* slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested. Here are 3 cigarette facts as reported by this scientific group:

- 1** Camels were found to contain **MORE TOBACCO BY WEIGHT** than the average for the 15 other of the largest-selling brands.
- 2** CAMELS BURNED SLOWER THAN ANY OTHER BRAND TESTED—25% SLOWER THAN THE AVERAGE TIME OF THE 15 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS! By burning 25% slower, on the average, Camels give smokers the equivalent of **5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!**
- 3** In the same tests, CAMELS HELD THEIR ASH **FAR LONGER** than the average time for all the other brands.



A BATTERY OF "SMOKERS" used in the impartial laboratory tests to determine the actual burning time of 16 of the largest-selling brands of cigarettes. Trained scientists and special equipment assured scientifically accurate control in these tests. Camels (shown here under test) proved to be 25% slower-burning than the average of the 15 other brands tested, giving Camel smokers the equivalent of 5 extra smokes per pack!



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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Penalties for Espionage

The Senate Naval Committee this week reported out a measure sharply increasing the penalties for espionage. The report stated that there is "widespread evidence of foreign espionage not only in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, and the Pacific Coast, but on the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf States as well."

The committee also recommended an augmented counter-espionage staff "if our national defense preparations are to be adequately protected." Under existing laws, it was stated, convicted spies can get off with a year or two in prison "if he is given a prison term at all." Mandatory jail sentences are provided in the proposed bill.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Murphy estimated the number of espionage cases awaiting investigation this year at 1,000. A centralized staff has been set up under the Federal Bureau of Investigation to fight spying and sabotage.

New Navy Building Requested

The Secretary of the Navy this week requested Congress to pass legislation authorizing the expenditure of \$23,466,000 for the construction of a new Navy Department building in Washington.

He transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to buy several blocks of property west of the Naval Hospital in Washington, between that institution and the Potomac River, for the purpose of constructing thereon the new Navy Department, a naval museum, underground garage, ship berthings and other facilities.

Secretary Swanson declared that the construction of new quarters for the Navy Department is of great necessity due to the Naval expansion program and also because all of the buildings now occupied by the Department are of war-time temporary character. He declared that the cost of the maintenance of the present structure is inordinate.

Report on School Ship

The Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to the Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Representative Carl Vinson, of Ga., has informed the Committee that a bill now pending before the Committee, H.R. 5962, which would provide a school-ship for the California State Nautical School, would, at this time, not be in accord with the President's program.

The Navy Department recommends that if the vessel is authorized and built, her speed be increased from 12 knots as in original specifications, to 16 knots and that gun foundations be provided so that the ship may be converted for Naval use in time of emergency.

Additional D. C. Midshipmen

The bill, S. 1854, providing an increase of ten in appointments of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy from the District of Columbia, was passed by the United States Senate on Tuesday, June 13.

The bill provides that hereafter 15 appointments to the Naval Academy shall be made from bona fide residents of the District of Columbia.

To Reimburse Fire Losses

The Senate, on Tuesday, June 13, passed the bill, H.R. 4084, which provides reimbursement to Navy and Marine Corps personnel who suffered loss of personal effects in a fire at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, on Oct. 27, 1938. The measure now goes to the President for his signature.

Enlisted Men Promoted

Don C. DeForest, aviation ordnance-man first class, with Scouting Squadron Three, has been appointed a gunner to

rank from June 7, and Philip W. Ivester, chief electrician's mate on the USS Charleston, has been appointed electrician to rank from June 5, the Navy Department announced this week.

Would Increase Squalus Pensions

Senator Francis T. Maloney, of Conn., this week introduced a bill that would grant to the dependents of the officers and enlisted men who lost their lives in the Squalus disaster the same pensions or compensations as dependents of persons who died as the result of injury incurred in the line of duty in the active Naval service during the World War.

Navy Officers Report

The following Navy officers have reported for duty in Washington, D. C.:

Comdr. A. I. Price, Naval Operations.
Lt. Cdr. S. C. Ring, Bureau of Aeronautics.
Lt. W. C. Butler, Navy Yard.
Lt. J. B. Colwell, Navy Yard.
Lt. J. Corbus, Navy Yard.
Lt. M. E. Dornin, Navy Yard.
Lt. V. S. Gaulin, Navy Yard.
Lt. J. H. Howard, Navy Yard.
Lt. C. T. Mauro, Navy Yard.
Lt. F. A. McKee, Navy Yard.
Lt. W. B. Moore, Navy Yard.
Lt. L. C. Quiggle, Navy Yard.
Lt. R. H. Rice, Navy Yard.
Lt. E. Tatom, Navy Yard.
Lt. R. L. Taylor, Navy Yard.
Lt. G. A. Uehling, Navy Yard.
Lt. H. P. Weatherwax, Navy Yard.
Lt. (jg) J. W. Leverton, Bureau of Navigation.

Lt. J. E. Wolowsky (SC), Bu. Supplies & Accounts.

Rear Adm. W. S. Anderson, Director Naval Intelligence.

Rear Adm. H. F. Leary, Naval Operations.

Capt. S. B. McKinney, Naval Operations.

Capt. E. C. Raguet, Naval Operations.

Comdr. H. D. Bode, Naval Operations.

Lt. Comdr. P. D. Gold, Bureau Engineering.

Lt. Comdr. F. T. Watkins, Naval Operations.

Lt. S. A. Carlson, Naval Operations.

Lt. L. H. Frost, Naval Operations.

Lt. F. C. Layne, Naval Operations.

Lt. N. S. Prime, Bureau Ordnance.

Lt. E. B. Taylor, Bureau Navigation.

Lt. (jg) H. M. Coleman, Naval Operations.

Lt. (jg) E. E. Marshall, Naval Observatory.

Lt. (jg) M. C. Mather, Naval Operations.

Lt. (jg) W. Outerson, Naval Operations.

Capt. C. C. Copp, (SC), Navy Yard.

Capt. E. H. Van Patten, (SC), Bureau Supplies and Accounts.

Comdr. R. W. Wimberly, (MC), Naval Dispensary.

Comdr. D. C. Emerson, (DC), Naval Dispensary.

Capt. L. M. Atkins, (CC), Bureau Constr. and Repair.

Lt. Comdr. W. P. Roop, (CC), Navy Yard.

Lt. H. M. Helser, (CC), Bureau Constr. and Repair.

Submarine Training Officers Chosen

The following Navy officers have been selected for submarine training in the classes convening June 30, 1939, and Jan. 2, 1940:

June 30

Lt. (jg) Francis M. Gambacorta

Lt. (jg) William H. Hazzard

Lt. (jg) Franklin G. Hess

Lt. (jg) Byron H. Howell

Ens. Robert A. Bonin

Ens. David R. Connole

Ens. George W. Grider

Ens. William G. Holman

Ens. Joseph B. Icenhower

Ens. Robert F. Kelly

Ens. Paul E. Summers

Ens. Lawrence G. Bernard

Ens. George C. Ellerton, Jr.

Ens. Clifton W. Plenniken, Jr.

Ens. Richard Holden

Ens. Leonce A. Lajamie, Jr.

Ens. Robert B. Lander

Ens. Donald L. Mehlop

Ens. Bethel V. Otter

Ens. Guy E. O'Neill, Jr.

Ens. Charles F. Putman

Ens. William R. Smith, Jr.

Ens. Maurice W. Shea

Ens. Frank N. Shamer

Ens. Edward D. Spruance

Ens. Richard A. Vaughn

Ens. Nelson P. Watkins

January 2

Lt. (jg) Albert M. Bontier

Lt. (jg) James L. Jordan

Lt. (jg) David H. McIntock

Lt. (jg) Vincent A. Sleser, Jr.

Lt. (jg) Edward F. Scott

Lt. (jg) Frank McK. Smith
Lt. (jg) Robert E. M. Ward
Lt. (jg) William B. Wideman
Ens. Francis A. Greenup
Ens. Walter F. Schleich
Ens. Harry B. Stark
Ens. Alexander K. Tyree
Ens. William B. Thomas
Ens. Donald G. Baer
Ens. John F. Cheney
Ens. Greer A. Duncan, Jr.
Ens. Ernest S. Freidrich
Ens. Saverio Filippone
Ens. Albert S. Fuhrman
Ens. Talbot E. Harper
Ens. Lawrence V. Julian
Ens. William B. Mason, Jr.
Ens. John D. Miller
Ens. Peter J. Molteni, Jr.
Ens. Richard P. Nicholson
Ens. Theodore M. Peterson
Ens. Henry D. Sipple

CONSTRUCTORS LOSE CLOSE MATCH

The third annual tournament for the DuRose-Conard trophy was played on Friday, June 2 at the Army-Navy Golf Course. A team of fourteen officers from the Bureau of Construction and Repair played an equal number of Officers from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The match was played on a handicap basis with the teams so evenly matched that the results of the tournament could not be finally determined until the last score card was in and double checked.

The final team score was Supply Corps 11 points to 10 points for the Construction Corps—which places the DuRose-Conard trophy in the custody of the Supply Corps for the next year.

The miniature cup awarded to the low net score was won by Commander R. S. McDowell, Construction Corps, who scored a low net of 72. Winners whose numbers were drawn in the Blind Bogey were Lt. Comdr. W. H. Magruder (CC), USN, and Commander H. N. Wallin (CC), USN.

VFW Encampment

Early reports indicate that a large number of regular personnel are planning to attend the encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at Boston, Mass., Aug. 27 to Sept. 1. The Navy Department has issued a letter calling attention of commanding officers to the dates of the encampment and advising officers and men who wish to attend to make application for the necessary leaves.

Restrict Navy Washington Duty
(Continued from First Page)

marine, torpedo or gunnery training are also excluded from the scope of the bill. Mr. Vinson said this week that he intends to hold hearings on the measure as soon as possible and hopes to have the bill enacted at this session of Congress.

The text of the bill follows, Officers of the Navy of the grade or with the rank of ensign or above who have heretofore served or who shall hereafter serve on duty continuously for a period of one year or more in the Navy Department, Washington, District of Columbia, shall not thereafter for a period of seven years from the date of termination of their said duty in the Navy Department be again ordered to such duty unless the President shall determine that the public interests so require. The provisions of this section shall not apply to officers of the Navy who have heretofore or who may hereafter serve at sea in a grade or with a rank above that of rear admiral, or to officers of the Marine Corps. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to require that any officer who has, on the date of approval of this Act, reported for duty in the Navy Department, Washington, District of Columbia, must be ordered to other duty.

Sec. 2. Officers of the line of the Navy of the grades of ensign and Lieutenant (junior grade), officers of the line of the Navy below the grade of captain whose names appear on a promotion list by reason of having been designated as best fitted for promotion, and officers of the line of the Navy below the grade of rear admiral who have been promoted to the grade in which they are serving by reason of having been designated as best fitted for promotion, shall, while serving in the aforesaid grades or on a promotion list as aforesaid, be assigned to duty on sea-going ships or with fleet aviation units of

the Navy for at least five out of any seven consecutive years unless the President shall determine that the public interests require otherwise. The provisions of this section shall not apply to officers of the Marine Corps and shall not be construed to prevent the employment of officers on shore for the purpose of receiving graduate or post-graduate courses of instruction or for purposes of receiving aviation, submarine, torpedo, or gunnery training.

Sec. 3. The last proviso of section 4 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1174; 34 U. S. C., 853b), is hereby amended to read as follows: "And provided further, That no existing law shall be construed to prevent any member of the Naval Reserve from accepting employment in any civil branch of the public service, other than the civil branches of the War and Navy Departments and their respective field services, nor from receiving the pay and allowances incident to such employment in addition to any pay and allowances to which he may be entitled under the provisions of this Act, nor as prohibiting him from practicing his civilian profession or occupation before or in connection with any department of the Federal Government, but civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments and of their respective field services shall not be members of the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve and such employees as are now members of such Reserves shall be disenrolled."

Sec. 4. That part of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 131), which is contained in section 1051 of title 34 of the United States Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The pay of midshipmen shall be \$780 per annum of which shall be reserved from time to time such amounts as the Superintendent of the Naval Academy may in his discretion determine; Provided, That the total of such amounts reserved and carried in the account of each midshipman at the time of his graduation shall be \$850; Provided further, That the payment of this reserved amount or any part of it to any midshipman shall be conditioned upon the graduation of the midshipman concerned from the Naval Academy and the acceptance by him of a commission in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, failing the fulfillment of both of which contingencies the reserved amount in each case shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts."

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U. S. COAST GUARD

The Coast Guard will cooperate with the National Geographic Society and the University of Virginia in a year-long scientific study of a South Pacific Ocean region, the size of one and a half United States.

Scientists from the society and the university will leave aboard a large Coast Guard cutter in September to begin the studies. A full complement of scientists will be carried, Coast Guard plane aboard the cutter will be utilized for aerial photography, and sonic depth sounding apparatus will be employed.

Among the investigations to be carried out are the character of the ocean bottom to be obtained by taking cores of bottom deposits and underlying rock, studies of marine biology, studies of the existing magnetic conditions and trends of changes, and analysis of differences in the pull of gravity in various parts of the region.

From these investigations are expected to be obtained data invaluable in navigation and in answering the questions as to when and how the Pacific Ocean was born, what lies on the bottom of the Pacific, what is the nature of the islands and continents, what happens when earthquakes shake up and volcanic outpourings crumple the ocean floor, what sort of marine life inhabits the depths in the regions.

The expedition will establish major bases on 20 or more islands, from each of which 10 to 50 other islands will be studied. The region to be covered extends from Kingman Reef on the north to the Tonga and Cook Islands on the south, and from Ducie Island on the east to Nauru Island and the Gilbert Islands in the west. All the islands in the region are owned by or are under mandate to the United States, Great Britain, France and New Zealand, and include Canton, Enderbury, Pitcairn, Tahiti, the Somoas, the Phoenix, the Lines, the Ellice, the Union Group, Fijis, Marquesas, Societies, and many others.

Three Captains to Retire

The retirement of two captains of the line and one captain (engineering) on July 1, will make way for the first promotions to captain in the line to take place in the Coast Guard in more than a year.

Those to retire July 1 are Capt. W. J. Wheeler, former commander of the New Orleans division; Capt. R. C. Weightman, head of personnel, and Capt. (E) M. A. Doyle, Northern Inspector.

Inspect Nat. Gd. Records

President Roosevelt this week transmitted to Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriations totaling \$6,000 for the salaries of additional personnel in the Office of the Inspector General.

In requesting the appropriation, the President concurred with the justification of the expense made by Director Harold D. Smith, of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Smith's letter of transmittal states:

The War Department has recently adopted a new policy which provides for a more intensive and more detailed inspection of the accounts and records of United States property and disbursing officers of the National Guard by the Inspector General's Department of the Regular Army; for general inspections of National Guard organizations; and for the coordination and supervision of all other inspections of National Guard organizations. The new system is to be instituted on July 1, 1939, and to place it in operation an additional officer is to be detailed to the office of the Inspector General, and one additional inspector is to be assigned to each of the nine corps areas.

The adoption of the policy of more intensive and detailed inspections of the National Guard results from a comprehensive study and investigation recently completed by the War Department and appears to be highly justified.

The purpose of this supplemental estimate of appropriation is to provide the minimum civilian personnel which is necessary for the office of the Inspector General to handle the increase in administrative work incident to the adoption of the new policy.

The promotions all along the line to follow the retirement of the three officers who have contributed many years of valuable service to the Coast Guard will be only the beginning of other advancements to follow when the expansion of the line and the consolidation of the Coast Guard with the Lighthouse Service are carried out.

Largest Group Take Tests

Entrance examinations to the Coast Guard Academy were taken June 14 by 1,340 candidates, the largest number to try for the academy in its history, and a third greater than the previous high of last year. About 70 appointments will be made from the group within a month or six weeks.

Reserve Bill Passed

Legislation providing for the establishment of a voluntary reserve for owners of motorboats and yachts has passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives without amendment.

The legislation is designed both to reduce the number of assistance cases the Coast Guard is called upon to handle by instruction of the reservists in navigation and rules of the road, and to make available to the Coast Guard small craft for assistance in patrolling races and regattas. Membership is voluntary, no pay is attached, and there is no provision for taking members of the reserve into the regular Coast Guard, either in peace or war.

New Chaplain to Academy

Of interest to cadets and personnel at the Coast Guard Academy is the assignment this week of Comdr. John W. Moore, (ChC), USN, as chaplain at the New London submarine base, with additional duty at the Coast Guard Academy. Chaplain Moore will be detached from the USS Arkansas about Aug. 20. He will relieve Comdr. B. D. Stephens, now at New London.

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FRONT PAGE NEWS




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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Published Every Saturday by the
Army and Navy Journal, Inc.

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN, Editor

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Advertising Rates on Request

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation

"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1939

"National Defense is one of the cardinal duties of a statesman."—JOHN ADAMS.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.
3. Balanced, orderly expansion of the land, sea and air forces and merchant marine so as to provide services that will effectively discharge the missions confided to them, and perfection of facilities for gearing industry to them in times of emergency.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard to be increased in personnel and materiel in proportion to expansion in the general defense establishment; 14 day training annually for eligible Army reserve officers; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thomason Act; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

A NEW FORM OF SALARY reduction is in prospect for commissioned, warrant, non-commissioned, and petty officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, in the form of state income tax levies. This is being strikingly emphasized in the National Capital where some three thousand service personnel are stationed, for Congress has in the making (the House already has passed it) a drastic income tax bill demanding from two to seven per cent on incomes of more than \$2,000 with no exemptions for married persons or dependents. Congress recently enacted a bill permitting states and municipalities to tax incomes derived from the Federal Government, but in the law it is about to apply to the District of Columbia the legislators have specifically excluded themselves and their own employees from its provisions on the excuse that they are only temporary residents. Nevertheless, as now written, it is construed that personnel of the Armed Forces must pay the tax even though their duty in Washington is of a more temporary nature than that of members of Congress. Furthermore, officers of the services come to Washington because they are ordered here. As a matter of fact, both the War and Navy Departments have in the past complained that the high cost of living in Washington impels many officers to express preference for duty elsewhere, resulting in the necessity of selecting those willing to come here because they have independent incomes or of ordering others, against their wishes, to duty in the Department. Thirty-two of the forty-eight states already have local income taxes, but as yet few of them have broadened their laws to bring service personnel within their scope as they are permitted to do under the new act. However, they doubtless will begin shortly to tap this new source of revenue, with the result that military and naval personnel will find their incomes, already based on standards set up in 1908, further reduced. Congress should set an example for the states by specifically excluding them from the tax in the District of Columbia.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES in adopting liberalizing amendments to the Social Security Act has given tacit recognition to the need of overhauling the present inadequate pension system as well as the active and retired pay scales for the enlisted personnel of the Armed Services. The amended act, from whose benefits service personnel are excluded by law, sets up old age payments and pensions to widows and children of civilian workers far more generous than those given soldiers, sailors, and marines who are on duty 24 hours a day in the defense of the Nation. The enlisted personnel are receiving for their active duty pay the lowest salary scale of any of the government agencies, in justification for which investigating agencies have often cited their retirement and disability "privileges." These so-called "privileges" dwindle to rather small proportions when placed alongside of those the House proposes to give to civilian workers. For example, if a Social Security beneficiary whose pay had averaged only \$100 a month were to die prior to reaching the age of 65 years and leave a dependent wife under 50 years of age and child under 10 years of age his survivors would receive monthly benefits ranging from \$32.19 a month, if he had been covered under Social Security for only three years, to \$43.75 a month if he had been covered under Social Security for 40 years. Yet in the Regular services a gratuity of six months's pay would be given to the survivors and nothing else unless death were incident to active duty (as in the case of those lost in the Squalus) in which case the wife and child would receive only \$29 a month. The highest pension a widow of a peace time soldier or sailor can receive is \$30 a month when she is more than 65 years old and \$11 a month for one dependent child more than 10 years old or \$9 each for two or more dependent children over 10 years old. Furthermore, the fact that many civilian workers benefitting under Social Security receive retirement incomes from other sources does not bar them from payments under the act, yet military and naval personnel are definitely shut out by the law which prohibits them from receiving two incomes from the government. Service personnel are as representative a group of American workers as any other in the country, as shown quite conclusively by General Gasser's excellent memorandum to the Senate Military Committee published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 27, and should be given every benefit extended by the government to its other citizens. Their pay and pension rates should be overhauled and they should be permitted to draw Social Security benefits wherever such exceed their regular service payments.

Service Humor

Question

Here's a question that is put:
Can the General hold a hat
When in regulation traps,
With his hand against his cap
At salute?

Answer

If the hat be a topper
Then 'twould be entirely proper.
If it be another style,
Fedora, Derby, Shiny Tile,
Not so gute.

Warning

To all and sundry I do warn
Watch the hat your guest has on.
Surely, you will come a cropper
If you pay not to the topper
A tribute.

King's Equerry.

Congressional Humor

Representative Sweeney, of Ohio, argued that this should have been the menu served at the White House Dinner to Their Majesties:

Baltimore Oysters
(Fort McHenry style)
White House Chowder
(well burned)
An old recipe dating from 1814.
Lake Erie Trout
(a la Commodore Perry)
Vermont Turkey
(From Bennington)
Saratoga chips Bunker Hill beans
Yorktown Pudding
(made with New Orleans molasses)
English Tea
(Brewed in Boston Harbor)
Welshers Grape Juice
(from Concord Grapes)

(Mr. Sweeney's name indicates that personally he likes an Irish Stew—Humor Editor.)

Last Line Limericks

The Humor Editor has pleasure in conferring an Honorable Mention upon "W. D. L." for supplying the last line to the Limerick appearing in last week's column as follows:

The belle in the beautiful gown
Read the flat of Admiral Brown
To you it's a crime to give me a kiss
But 'tisn't a crime that I give you such bliss,
And smacked the Supe on his crown.

Here's one for next week. Fill in the last line:

Upon a loud, delighted note,
The Kaydets greeted the graduate goat,
Will he be razed in later years
Or like his fellows enjoy their cheers?

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

H. M.—Service in the Revenue Cutter Service does not count for retirement from the Army, but is counted in computing longevity pay.

R. T. C.—You have 25 days of accrued leave. War Department officials inform us, based on your last leave of record being Dec. 24 to 27, 1938. Your request for assignment to Ft. Benning should be made to the Air Corps.

A. B. M.—War Department officials inform us that if you were serving in the Army on July 1, 1937, which as appears from your letter you were, you may be reenlisted without regard to your citizenship.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, USA, commanding the Philippine Department, this week informed the War Department that the Army Polo Team representing his Department on June 5 won the Far East Circuit Cup, symbolic of the Polo Championship of the Philippine Islands and the Orient.

20 Years Ago

General John J. Pershing, under date of June 11, advises that he intends to send home 375,000 troops from France during the month of June. This number will exceed all previous records for moving troops overseas, and is greater than the number Great Britain moved across the British Channel in any one month.

30 Years Ago

William C. Koenig, a member of the graduating class at the United States Naval Academy, who resigned from the Navy for the purpose of being transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army, completed his medical examination this week and was accepted. He will be commissioned a second lieutenant in the near future.

50 Years Ago

The Secretary of the Navy has written a handsome letter acknowledging the action of the men at work upon the Charleston in contributing ten cents apiece in silver, to be melted with the alloy of which the bell of the Charleston is to be cast so as to improve its tone. Over \$150.00 was contributed.

75 Years Ago

Just before he died, the Confederate cavalry leader, General J. E. B. Stuart, gave his sword to a young son, and his golden spurs to Mrs. Robert E. Lee, as a dying memento of his love and esteem for her husband, General Robert E. Lee.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG
Lt. Col. Robert L. Spragins, (Inf.) prior orders from Hawaiian Div., to Hawaiian Dept. revoked.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. REED, The IG.
Lt. Col. John S. Smylie, (CAC), relieved IGD, from Chicago, Sept. 1, to Fordham Univ.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMC.
Maj. Brisbane H. Brown from Holabird QM Depot, Md., to United States Military Mission to Colombia, Bogota, Colombia, with temp. duty in office of Asst. C. of S. G-2.
Capt. Russell V. Perry, now enroute from Philippine Dept., relieved from assignment to Philadelphia QM Depot, assigned to Hq. 9th CA, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Capt. Paul Kellam, (Inf.), prior orders rel. from QMC; from Jefferson Bks., Mo., July 31, to 28th Inf., Ft. Ontario, N. Y., amended to 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo.
Capt. Thomas J. Moran, (Inf.), from N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Co. B, 1st QM Regt., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, the SG.
Col. Robert C. McDonald, from San Francisco, Calif., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., sail S. F., July 18.
Col. Edgar King, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., July 20.
Lt. Col. Frederick A. Blesse, prior orders from Philippine Dept., to 4th Medical Squadron, Ft. Knox, Ky., amended to Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of San Francisco, Calif.
Lt. Col. Clarence C. Harvey, from General Dispensary, USA, Wash., D. C., July 15, to Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. Lorin A. Green retired June 30 for physical disability incident to the service.
Capt. L. Holmes Ginn, Jr., prior orders from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to ORC duty, Detroit, Mich., amended to 4th Medical Squadron, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Capt. Kenneth R. Hagen, from Ft. Totten, N. Y., to Army Medical School, Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., as student, Sept. 15.
Capt. Robert L. Cavanaugh, from Ft. Myer, Va., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., sail N. Y., July 20.
Capt. Huston J. Banton, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 27.
Capt. Leonard N. Swanson, from Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., July 15, to General Dispensary, USA, Wash., D. C.

Dental Corps

Lt. Col. Horace R. Finley, retired June 30 for physical disability incident to the service.

Veterinary Corps

Lt. Col. Edward M. Curley, prior orders from West Point, N. Y., to Ft. MacArthur, Calif., sail N. Y., June 1, amended to Los Angeles, Calif.

FINANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.
Col. Lewis S. Morey, retired for age, July 31, Wash., D. C.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Capt. Henry M. Underwood, from Louisville, Ky., to Huntington Engr. Dist., Huntington, W. Va., as asst. to dist. engr.
Capt. Thomas H. Stanley's prior orders to 2nd Div., Ft. Logan revoked; from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Rock Island, Ill., as asst. to dist. engr.
1st Lt. George Kump, prior orders from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Huntington, W. Va., amended to asst. to dist. engr., Cincinnati Engr. Dist., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Following first lieutenants relieved as students, Engineer School, assigned to 5th Engineers, Ft. Belvoir, Va.: Ralph D. King, Clyde C. Zoigler, and George E. White, Jr., (Lieutenant White's prior orders to Cornell Univ. revoked).
1st Lt. Robert L. Lancefield's prior orders from Portland, Ore., to Ft. Belvoir, Va., are revoked.
2nd Lt. Pierre V. Kleffer, Jr., prior orders from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., as student, amended to Huntington Engr. Dist., Huntington, W. Va., as asst. to dist. engr.
2nd Lt. Edmonde B. Kelly from Ft. Du Pont, Dela., June 15, to St. Paul, Minn., as asst. to dist. engr.

ORDNANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.
Col. Charles G. Mettler, prior orders from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., July 1, to Hdq., 3rd C. A., Baltimore, Md., revoked.
Col. George F. Lemon, prior orders from Baltimore, Md., July 1, to Erie Ord. Depot, Ohio, revoked.
Capt. Urban Nible's prior orders to Industrial College revoked; from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., July 15, to Haritan Arsenal, N. J.

SIGNAL CORPS

Maj. Lloyd C. Parsons, from Orange, N. J., Sept. 1, to Ft. Benning, Ga.
Maj. Edward F. French, from Ft. Benning, Ga., Sept. 1, to War Dept. Message Center, Wash., D. C.
Maj. Arthur J. Wehr, prior orders from Army Industrial College, Wash., to War Dept. Message Center, Wash., D. C., amended to office of CSO, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. Charles M. Baer from Newark, N. J., Sept. 1, to Chanute Fld, Ill.
1st Lt. Russell E. Nicholls, from Newark, N. J., Sept. 1, to Kelly Fld, Tex.
2nd Lt. Jesse F. Thomas, prior orders from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Randolph Fld, Tex., revoked.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS.
Lt. Col. Alfred L. Rockwood from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 27.
Lt. Col. Augustin M. Prentiss, from Panama Canal Dept., to Hq. 6th CA, Chicago, Ill.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of Ch.
Ch. Commodore R. Watkins, from Ft. Screven, Ga., June 21, to home and await retirement.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. J. K. HERR, C. of Cav.
Col. William R. Pope, retired on his own application after more than 40 years service, effective Oct. 31, 1939.
Maj. William T. Haldeman from Philippine Dept., to Org. Res., Kansas City, Mo.
Maj. Burton C. Andrus' prior orders to Altona, Pa., amended to direct him to take station at Tyronne, Pa.
Capt. William J. Bradley from Philippine Dept., to 11th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
Capt. Henry C. Hine, Jr., from Ft. Mende, S. D., Aug. 1, to Cav. Bd., Ft. Riley, Kans.
1st Lt. James H. Polk, prior orders from Ft. Riley, Kans., to 3rd Cav., Ft. Myer, Va., amended to June 10.
1st Lt. William V. Martz's prior orders revoked; from Ft. Bliss, Tex., June 25, to USMA, West Point, N. Y.
2nd Lt. John C. F. Tillson, 3d, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., June 25, to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA
Maj. Dominic J. Sabini from Boston to (Please turn to Page 992)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

June 8, 1939

Comdr. Alfred E. Montgomery, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., about July 8; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.
Comdr. Tully Shelley, det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. in June; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Henry R. Dozier, det. Setg. Sqdn. 5 (USS Yorktown) in May or June; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.
Lt. Kenneth F. Horne, det. Asst. Insp., Nav. Matl., Boston, Mass., about July 1; to cfo USS Neosho and on bd. when comm. as exec. officer.
Lt. Arley S. Johnson, det. Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., about July 3, to USS Bridge.
Lt. Clifton B. Maddox, det. USS Idaho about May 12; to USS Helm as exec. officer.
Lt. Roger E. Perry, det. Office of JAG, Navy Dept. in June or July; to Nav. Sta., Guam.
Lt. John H. Simpson, det. gunnery off., USS Cassin; to exec. officer, USS Cassin. Ors. Feb. 2 to NPG, Dahlgren, Va., revoked.

Lt. (jg) James L. Thibault, det. Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., about July 1; to USS Arctic.

Comdr. Paul M. Albright, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Bkln., N. Y., in May; to USS Ranger. Ors. March 20 to USS New Mexico revoked.
Lt. Ernest C. Aulls, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C., in June; to instn. Mass. Genl. Hosp., Boston, Mass.
Lt. Robert C. Douthat, (MC), det. USS Ramapo in July; to instn. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.
Capt. William L. F. Simonietri, (SC), det. Off. in Chge., Nav. Clothing Depot, Bkln., N. Y., on July 5; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.
Lt. Wesley H. Randig, (CEC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Gr. Lakes, Ill., in May; to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.
Comdr. John W. Moore, (ChC), det. USS Arkansas on Aug. 20; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn. Addl. duty Coast Guard Academy.

Ch. Mach. Walter M. Smith, det. USS Reina Mercedes about July 1; to cfo USS Helena and on bd. when comm.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Augustus L. Day, det. Nav. Rad. Sta., Annapolis, Md., in May; to Nav. Rad. Sta., Summit, C. Z.

Elec. Guy W. Clemens, to USS Nevada.
Ch. Pharm. George W. Todd, Jr., det. HCS, Portsmouth, Va., in June; to Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Pharm. Claude L. Boles, det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about July 1; to Nav. Hosp., Guam.

Pharm. Clay H. Chalfant, det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa., in June; to instn. Nav. Med. Center, Wash., D. C.

Act. Pay Ck. James L. Learson, det. Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept., in July; to USS Tuscaloosa.

June 9, 1939

Rear Adm. Frank H. Sadler, det. Mbr., Genl. Bd., Navy Dept.; to Cdt., 15th Nav. Dist. Addl. duty CO, Nav. Sta., Balboa, C. Z.

Capt. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., det. CO, Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.; about July 1; to Cdr., Patrol Wing 2.

Comdr. Glenn B. Davis, det. USS Philadelphia about June 5; to Bu. Ord., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Frank H. Dean, det. staff, Cdr. Battleships, Battle Force about June 17; to Bu. Ord., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Calvin T. Durgin, det. USS Wright about May 24; to Utility Wing, Base Force.

Comdr. Leonard P. Wessell, det. CO, USS Ramapo on May 3; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Scott E. Peck, det. USS Quincy about June 15; to Insp. Nav. Aircraft, Good-year-Zeppelin Corp., Akron, Ohio.

Lt. Oliver W. Gaines, det. USS Henderson about May 25; to USS Kna-wha.

Lt. William B. Lobaugh, det. CO, USS Waukand in May; to 1st Nav. Dist.

Lt. Lermund H. Miller, det. Nav. ROTC Unit, Univ. of Wash., Seattle, Wash., about July 22; to USS Pennsylvania.

Lt. John C. Zahn, det. USS Goff about July 17; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Nevett B. Atkins, ors. May 5 to USS Cuyama revoked; continue USS New Mexico.
Lt. (jg) Thomas L. Mayo, det. USS New York about July 31; to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

(Please turn to Page 989)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Maj. Gen. Charles H. Lyman, on Aug. 1, det. from duty as Comdg. General, Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, and ordered home to retire Oct. 1.

Brig. Gen. James T. Buttrick, on Aug. 1, det. from duty as Comdt., Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, and ordered home to retire Oct. 1.

Lt. Col. Karl I. Buse, on July 1, det. Southern Rect. Div., New Orleans, to MB, Quantico.

Capt. Richard M. Cutts, Jr., abt. July 7, det. 4th Marines, Shanghai, to MB, NYd., Charleston.

Capt. Wilson T. Dodge, abt. July 22, det. MB, Parris Island, to Infantry School, Ft. Benning.

Capt. John B. Hill, abt. Aug. 1, det. MCB, San Diego, to Infantry School, Ft. Benning.

1st Lt. Bruce T. Hemphill, abt. Aug. 15, det. MB, Quantico, to Coast Art. School, Ft. Monroe.

2nd Lt. David W. Stonecliffe, abt. Aug. 15, det. MB, Quantico, to Coast Art. School, Ft. Monroe.

2nd Lt. Bryghte D. Godbold, abt. Aug. 1, det. MB, NYd., New York, to Coast Art. School, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. James W. Crowther, abt. July 1, det. MB, Norfolk NYd., Portsmouth, to MB, Quantico.

2nd Lt. Woodrow M. Kessler, abt. July 1, det. MB, NYd., Phila., to MB, Quantico.

2nd Lt. Otis B. Brown, abt. Aug. 1, det. MD, NP, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H., to Field Art. School, Ft. Sill.

2nd Lt. Charles L. Banks, abt. July 22, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, to Field Art. School, Ft. Sill.

2nd Lt. James E. Mills, abt. Aug. 1, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, to Field Art. School, Ft. Sill.

2nd Lt. Louis A. Ennis, abt. Aug. 1, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, to Field Art. School, Ft. Sill.

2nd Lt. Richard W. Wallace, abt. Aug. 1, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to Field Art. School, Ft. Sill.

2nd Lt. Howard V. Hiett, abt. Aug. 1, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to Field Art. School, Ft. Sill.

2nd Lt. James G. Bishop, Jr., abt. Aug. 15, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to Signal Corps School, Ft. Monmouth.

2nd Lt. Allen B. Geiger, abt. Aug. 15, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to Signal Corps School, Ft. Monmouth.

2nd Lt. Paul R. Tyler, abt. Aug. 5, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to Signal Corps School, Ft. Monmouth.

2nd Lt. Elby D. Martin, abt. Aug. 19, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to Signal Corps School, Ft. Monmouth.

2nd Lt. John L. Smith, abt. July 7, det. NAS, Pensacola, to 1st Marine Aircraft Group, Quantico.

2nd Lt. Merritt Adelman, abt. June 15, det. MB, NYd., New York, to MB, Quantico.

Pay Ck. William E. Mitchell, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Pay Ck. Frank M. Russell, abt. July 10, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

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Can Italy Take Tunisia?

BY COL. T. BENTLEY MOTT

AN armed attack upon Tunisia involves diplomatic, strategic and tactical factors. The diplomatic and strategic elements flow from the conventions between various states which would, in case of war, place the strategic points in the Mediterranean at the disposition of the contracting powers. The existing agreement between France and England and their treaties with other powers would, in case of an Italian attack against Tunisia, start up vast operations in the Mediterranean. It is difficult to precisely anticipate the nature of these operations, since the conventions in force still present a number of unknown points.

What would Spain do? After the exhausting war which is just finished, her interest and her desire seem to be to remain neutral; but would she, and could she? What rôle would Greece play? What would happen in Egypt? What would be the nature and importance of Turkey's intervention?

We will start out with two assumptions—the first is that Great Britain, France and their allies would faithfully respect the clauses of the treaties existing among them; the second is that Germany and Italy would likewise do so. Both of the last named countries have, during recent years, violated their given word without hesitation and have shown that they considered lying to be a normal procedure.

This fact complicates the study of the strategic problem; however, in order to avoid too many unknown factors, we will assume that the agreements between the Rome-Berlin axis and their allies will be carried out. This assumption is the one least favorable for the free countries.

The diplomatic factors are not only uncertain but they are subject to changes which are put forward through new and unexpected procedures, such as speeches broadcast by the heads of state. It is difficult to anticipate their effect or their evolution, although the conduct of operations may be affected by them.

The strategic factors rest upon more stable bases. Tunisia stands at the eastern extremity of France's North African territory and constitutes its bastion. On the north this bastion faces Sardinia, on the north-east Sicily and the Roman provinces, on the east the Mediterranean and the fleets which will infest it, on the south, Libya. If, for the moment, we suppose this territory to belong to Italy, we can see what formidable strength it would bring to that country in the central Mediterranean and what a field of expansion it would offer to her population. That is why it constitutes for Italy "a vital space," or, in plain English, a coveted piece of ground.

An attack on Tunisia is dependent upon the general strategic situation obtaining in the Mediterranean. It is not merely a question of conquering the territory by means of air, sea and land armaments, but it means transporting troops there and being able to supply them with every necessity; and the question of supplying the Italian Peninsula itself enters as an important factor. In order to fulfill these conditions, the mastery of the air and of the sea in the Mediterranean must, at least to a considerable extent, be assured.

Until recently neither France nor Great Britain has been greatly preoccupied with the effective control of the Mediterranean; but the sudden conquest of Albania by Italy has opened their eyes. For now, not only can Italy close the Adriatic and block the coast of Yugo-Slavia but she has opened to herself a road to Salonica and from there to the Dardanelles and Asia Minor. While Germany has been stretching out her tentacles towards Rumania and the Black Sea, Italy has been directing hers towards Greece and the Aegean Sea, where she joins up with the Dodecanese Islands, already in her possession.

The vision thus opened up of Germany's and Italy's enormous appetites brought about decisive reactions on the part of Great Britain: military conscription, guarantees to Greece and Rumania, the treaty with Turkey. This quite unlooked for energy on the part of the British has completely reversed the situation. The Dardanelles, commanding the communications between the Mediterranean and Rumania and Russia, are now at the disposal of England and France, as are the bases in the Aegean and the Black Seas. The sudden realization of this fact is what has caused Germany and Italy to cry out that they are being encircled. While on the one hand the two Western Powers were guaranteeing the independence and the integrity of small countries about to be attacked, the Axis Powers, on the other, were complaining that their very existence was being menaced.

As things now stand, agreements in effect close the Mediterranean to the Axis Powers—on the West by Gibraltar, on the east by the Suez Canal, on the north-east by the Dardanelles. Through what channel then could Italy supply herself with raw materials? There would remain to her only the road across the Brenner Pass, and all that she got from Germany would reduce by that much the latter's own supplies. And how could her fleet receive any succor from the German squadrons?

The Adriatic, of course, would be closed; but what difference would this make in the Mediterranean if its other three gates remain locked? There would seem to be no counterpart to this tragic situation. The safety of Greece would be largely reinforced; the Balkan powers would be adjacent to regions now under surveillance; the Near East free from any

menace, and Islam with all its moral and material resources, would be turned against Italy. This being the general situation, how would the strategic struggle between the latter and Tunisia shape itself?

The first task of Italy would be to prevent Tunisia from receiving munitions from France. Can she do this? Her naval and air bases are excellently placed for making attacks upon the maritime routes in the central Mediterranean and they are at fairly short distances from the French ports. Convoys leaving Bizerta, Bone or Algiers, while proceeding to Toulon or Marseilles, or the inverse, would be dangerously exposed during the daytime, and even in the long nights of winter they could not accomplish this voyage in one night. However, the route from Oran to Cette would be at a considerable distance from the Italian bases in Sardinia and Sicily, enabling it to be more readily protected than the others. On the other hand, France has open to her the Bordeaux-Casablanca route, supplemented on land by the railroad from Casablanca to Tunis. The latter is long and badly equipped, making of this route merely a last resort.

And so, to ensure communications with her African territory it would seem that France would be obliged to undertake the destruction of the Italian sea and air forces in the Central Mediterranean. Can she do it?

The numerical superiority of the French and British fleets makes it almost certain that the Italian fleet, even if reinforced by the Germans, could not keep the sea. It would be attacked by the allied airplanes in ports geographically imposed upon it and would be condemned either to slow death, if it remained on the defensive, or to a violent end if it decided upon desperate action.

The sea and air fleets of France and England have a considerable advantage over those of Italy; they can, if necessary, scatter to many points of the Mediterranean out of reach of the Italian-German squadrons, from these places taking sudden offensives at favorable moments. This situation would be modified only in case Spain should join forces with the enemy; this does not seem to be her present desire, nor would it in any way be to her advantage. And so, in spite of her privileged geographical position, Italy could not succeed in cutting communications between France and Tunisia; on the contrary, she herself would be cut off from Libya and Ethiopia, which colonies could not exist without help from the home country, even leaving aside the certainty of native revolts taking place to complicate the situation. Her fleet would be condemned to death in a Mediterranean prison and her African possessions would be wiped out. Thus, the Tunisian question would probably find itself settled without a blow being struck in Africa.

The tactical factors. However unfavorable may appear the strategical factors for Italy, it is essential to study the situation which would arise if the Italian fleet preserved its freedom of action and Italy determined to undertake the conquest of Tunisia.

The attempt could be made by air, by sea and by land. Aerial squadrons would certainly be able to bombard their objectives, for it would be most difficult for Tunis to receive any warning of their approach. Italian squadrons could fly over Bizerta or Tunis before the lights in these cities were put out and before the defense squadrons could take the air; but these attacks could accomplish nothing except a moral effect; some of the inhabitants would be killed, some of the houses destroyed, without accomplishing any military result, while the attacking squadrons would doubtless suffer considerable loss from anti-aircraft artillery and pursuit planes. No aerial bombardment can conquer a country if its defenses are properly organized. All it can do is to throw the population into a panic; and that largely depends upon what sort of people inhabit the country. Mussulmans are not very panicky.

Any attempt at landing from ships would appear to be out of the question.

On the north the coast is inaccessible, and the Gulf of Tunis also little lends itself to such an operation. The most favorable spot would be the Gulf of Hammamet, but maneuvers which have been held in this region proved that even under the most favorable atmospheric conditions any such attempt would meet with enormous difficulties. Not only would it have to count with the land defense but with attacks coming from both the air and the sea. The only possible chance of success would lie in a land attack starting from Libya and supported by a naval attack upon some point on the coast.

Tunisia can be reached from the south only across barren sands where water is scarce. There is only one road, easy to intercept and partially destroy. The bordj d'Alouet el Gouna, a few kilometers from the frontier of Tripoli, is guarded by a detachment of Tunisian cavalry which signals every movement from the direction of Italian territory; this detachment would certainly be warned by their Tripolitan co-religionists, who detest the Italians and who can pass anywhere in these desert spaces. The bordj rises up in the midst of salt lakes which lie across the frontier, impracticable at certain seasons and always an obstacle.

Further to the west, on the road leading to Medenine and Gabès, lies Ben Gardane, a fortified point guarding a defile impossible or difficult to avoid and intended to retard or break up any expedition. Next we come to Medenine surrounded by positions admirably suited for defense.

North of Medenine the fortified line of Mareth bars the plain which extends from the sea to the mountains of Matmata. This is what is called the Tunisian Magnot Line, on account of the strength, depth and armament of its positions. It is composed of mutually flanking elements with bomb-proof works, its flanks protected on one side by the sea and on the other by the fortified mountains of Matmatas. The position is also organized in depth, joining up with Teboulbou, which spot constitutes the close-up defense of Gabès.

What could an expedition, composed even of the most modern mechanized units and supported by the most audacious aviation, do against this succession of obstacles? For it must not be forgotten that from the moment it left its fortified bases in Tripoli the column would be stretched out through an immense distance and would be everywhere vulnerable. In these desert spaces it could not guard its flanks properly, and once arrived in Tunisia it would have to reduce the abrupt and fortified mountain of Matmatas or halt in its tracks; with each mile it advanced its difficulties would increase and the chances of its being broken up and destroyed augmented. Even supposing all these obstacles surmounted and the column arrived at the oasis of Gabès, the conquest of Tunisia would not even have been begun. Meantime what would be happening in Tripoli? Either a large garrison would have to be left there, or the Italians would find the natives rising in revolt when the first news of their difficulties in Tunisia reached the country. The tactical problem of any such invasion of Tunisia is gravely complicated by the fact that in Tripoli the native muslimans have always disliked the Italians, and since the seizure of Albania they detest them; whereas in Tunisia it is a well-established fact that the Muslim population get along very well with the French and take sides with them in the quarrel with Italy.

Meantime what would be the situation on the frontier between Libya and Egypt? In order to be safe on that side, Italy ought to have a pact of non aggression with her neighbor; but no such treaty exists, and the Egyptian muslimans deeply resent Italy's presence in Libya and have been gravely affected by her conduct in Albania.

But even supposing that the Italians accomplished the miracle of reaching Gabès, and that they were able to supply themselves by sea through that port, they would now find themselves in direct contact with all of French North Africa

(Continued on Next Page)

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

whose edge they would have just reached. Its resources in men of the finest fighting quality, in munitions and in supplies of every nature, are enormous; there could be only one outcome to such an adventure.

An objective examination of the diplomatic, strategic and tactical factors goes to show that under the conditions existing today Tunisia is impregnable. Both the Germans and the Italians undoubtedly realize this fact and in order to modify the situation they know that the equilibrium of forces now existing in the Mediterranean would have to be altered. How? Seize Gibraltar? Bring Spain into a close military alliance? Seize Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, thus uniting Libya and Ethiopia? The last solution seems the most tempting, and friendly advances, which at times have been made to Egypt, should not deceive anybody. Having adopted the German procedure in her sudden attack upon Albania, Italy may next decide to proceed against Egypt. If she were able to make good here, she might then have some chance later on to take Tunisia; but at the present moment both projects have merely the consistency of dreams.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 987)

Lt. (jg) Francis D. Walker, Jr., det. USS Porpoise in May or June; to USS S-29.

Comdr. Clarence N. Smith, (MC), det. USS Wichita about May 21; to Marine Regt. Sta., Phila., Pa.

Lt. Comdr. Melvin D. Abbott, (MC), det. USS J. Fred Talbott; to USS Charleston.

Lt. Comdr. Walter F. James, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa., in May; to USS Wichita.

Lt. Comdr. Howell C. Johnston, (MC), ors. April 21 modified; det. in June; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., instead 3rd Nav. Dist.

Lt. Comdr. Bruce V. Leamer, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md., about July 31, to USS Philadelphia.

Lt. Comdr. Charles R. Wilcox, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md., about July 31; to USS Honolulu.

Lt. Julian M. Jordan, (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., on July 5; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Lyle A. Newton, (MC), det. USS Charleston; to USS J. Fred Talbott.

Lt. (jg) Merrill H. Goodwin, (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to instn. Naval Academy.

Comdr. Tucker C. Gibbs, (SC), det. Off. in Chge., Midshipmen's Store, and in conn. Midshipmen's Farm, Annapolis, Md.; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md.

Lt. Comdr. Harry A. Bolles, (CEC), det. 11th Nav. Dist. Public Works activities, San Pedro Long Beach, Calif. area, in July; to 11th Nav. Dist.

June 10, 1939

Comdr. John G. Farrell, det. staff, Cdr., Carrier Div. 2, in May; to USS Langley as exec. officer.

Comdr. Samuel R. Shumaker, det. Bu. Ord., Navy Dept., about June 20; to USS San Francisco as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. Maurice M. Bradley, det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J., in June; to staff, Cdr., Dest. Sqdn. 10.

Lt. Comdr. Hubert K. Stubbs, det. staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Battle Force about June 24; to Nav. Insp. of Machy., Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Maine.

Lt. Monro M. Riker, ors. Feb. 13 to Naval Academy revoked; continue USS J. Fred Talbott.

Ens. Robert W. McElrath, det. USS Idaho about July 8; to Asiatic Fleet.

Comdr. Charles L. Austin, (SC), ors. May 10 modified; det. in June; to Off. in Chge., Midshipmen's Store, Nav. Academy, and duty conn. Midshipmen's Farm, instead Naval Clothing Depot, Bkln., N. Y.

Lt. Ralph N. Ernest, (CEC), det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., in May; to 15th Nav. Dist.

Comdr. Ernest L. Ackiss, (ChC), det. Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H., in May; to USS Pennsylvania.

Comdr. Robert E. Miller, (ChC), det. USS Oklahoma about May 12; to Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Comdr. William P. Williams, (ChC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., in July; to USS Chaumont.

Lt. Comdr. William H. Rafferty, (ChC), det. USS Ranger in July; to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Rear. Robert L. Pearson, det. Rec. Ship,

San Francisco, Calif., about May 20; to USS Indianapolis.

Rad. Elec. Anderson A. Browning, det. USS Moffett about May 16; to USS Milwaukee.

Carp. John A. Austin, det. USS Tennessee in June; to USS Rigel.

Ch. Pharm. Thomas J. Murphy, det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa., in June; to Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.

Pharm. Max McComas, det. Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I., in June; to Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

June 12, 1939

Rear Adm. Paul B. Dungan, det. Nav. Insp. of Machy., Bethlehem Steel Co. (Shipbldg. Div.), Quincy, Mass., about July 15; to Insp. Nav. Matl., San Francisco Dist., San Francisco, Calif.

Comdr. Ingolf N. Kiland, to NPG, Dahlgren, Va. as exec. officer.

Comdr. Benjamin Perlman, det. USS San Francisco in July; to Director Nav. Res., 13th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Frank H. Ball, det. USS Helm about May 13; to USS Winslow as exec. officer.

Lt. Richard S. Baron, det. Nav. Academy about July 1; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Sidney King, ors. April 17 modified; det. in June; to Setg. Sqdn. 71 (USS Wasp), instead Patrol Sqdn. 12.

Lt. Bosquet N. Wev, det. USS Dunlap about July 7; to USS Goff as exec. officer.

Lt. (jg) John S. Fletcher, det. USS Bagley about July 5; to c. f. o. USS Neosho and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Keith E. Taylor, uncompleted portion ors. Feb. 24 and modification April 21 revoked; continue duty USS Vincennes.

Ens. James B. Denton, det. USS Tennessee in July; to Battleships, Battle Force.

Ens. William L. Fey, Jr., det. USS Mississippi about May 17; to USS New York.

Ens. Eugene T. B. Sullivan, det. USS Idaho about May 17; to USS Arkansas.

Lt. Hubert H. Carroll (MC), det. Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn., about July 1; to USS Relief.

Lt. Oscar D. Yarbrough (MC), det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C. about July 12; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Harold L. Weaver (MC), det. Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn., about July 1; to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound.

Comdr. George C. Tasker (SC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Gt. Lakes, Ill., in July; to Atlantic Squadron.

Lt. (jg) Roy G. Buck (SC), det. Dest. Div. 19 in July; to instn. Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass.

Lt. Comdr. Harry L. Hilton (CEC), det. 3rd Nav. Dist. about July 1; to 11th Nav. Dist.

Ch. Bosn. Ralph A. Wiley, det. USS Partidge about June 20; to USS Oriole.

Ch. Gun. William Cronan, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., about July 20; to USS Enterprise.

Ch. Mach. Billie B. Bullard, det. USS Kanawha in July; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Act. Pay Clk. John A. Lafferty, det. USS Tennessee in May; to USS Houston.

Act. Pay Clk. Harry L. Rapp, det. Nav. Disb. and Trans. Office, San Pedro, Calif.; to USS Beaver.

Act. Pay Clk. Thomas J. Sikes, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif. in May; to USS Portland.

June 13, 1939

Rear Adm. Ormond L. Cox, det. Director, Nav. Engr. Exper. Sta., Annapolis, Md. abt. June 30; to Nav. Insp. Machy., Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.

Comdr. Louis E. Denfeld, det. Aide, Chief Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. abt. Aug. 1; to Cdr., Dest. Div. 18.

Comdr. Russell M. Ihrig, ors. C. in C., Asiatic Flt. modified. To Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., instead Naval Academy.

Lt. Comdr. Wilson P. Cogswell, ors. March 21 modified. Det. abt. Aug. 15; to C. O., Patrol Sqdn. 22 instead C. O., Patrol Sqdn. 4.

Lt. Comdr. Irving T. Duke, det. NPG, Dahlgren, Va., abt. July 15; to c. f. o. USS Helem and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph B. Dunn, ors. Dec. 17 modified. Det. in Aug.; to C. O., Patrol Sqdn. 31 instead C. O., Patrol Sqdn. 2.

Lt. Comdr. George van Deurs, ors. March



8 modified. Det. on July 1; to C. O., Patrol Sqdn. 23 instead C. O., Patrol Sqdn. 6.

Lt. Douglas T. Day, Jr., ors. May 20 to Patrol Sqdn. 22 revoked; continue Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C.

Lt. George E. Fee, to asst. engr. officer, USS Nevada.

Lt. Lour Mansbach, det. USS Vestal abt. June 26; to USS Rigel.

Lt. James J. McRoberts, det. Patrol Sqdn. 4 on July 1; to Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (jg) John A. Hack, det. USS Shark in

May; to USS Porpoise.

Lt. (jg) Kenneth S. McPherson, det. C. O., USS Tatnuck abt. July 14; to Asiatic Flt.

Ens. Charles R. Gebhardt, det. USS Oklahoma abt. May 18; to c. f. o. USS Hammann and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Charles C. Hartigan, Jr., det. USS Idaho abt. May 18; to c. f. o. USS Hammann and on bd. when comm.

Comdr. Robert H. Collins (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J., in May; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Now that the King and Queen have departed, leaving behind a delightful impression of their gracious dignity, the newspapers are filled again with reports of dangerous developments in Europe and Asia. It is an interesting fact that the soft pedal was placed upon propaganda during their visit, and that only after they left the United States was the pressure upon it restored.

So now the press is printing details of the new British effort to induce Russia to enter into the Anglo-French combination; of Stalin's insistence that protection of the Baltic States, which do not wish such protection, is a condition precedent to participation in a pact with Great Britain and France; of great unrest involving murders of Germans and Czechs in Moravia and Bohemia, and of the application of harsh measures by Hitler in those provinces; of the massing of German troops upon the Polish border and reiteration of Hitler's purpose to seize Danzig and a road across the Polish corridor; of Franco's intention to visit Rome and there, perhaps announce Spanish adherence to the Axis; and of the likelihood that another dangerous crisis will be precipitated by Hitler and Mussolini after the crops have been harvested. In addition, dispatches from London, Tokyo, and Shanghai, are emphasizing the danger of the Japanese blockade of the British and French concession in Tientsin. The blockade grew out of the refusal of the concession authorities to cooperate with the Japanese Army command, particularly in the matter of the surrender of four Chinese charged with the murder of a Chinese serving the Japanese administration.

There is enough truth in most of these reports to justify the view that the situation in Europe and Asia continues delicate, and that incidents which are occurring involve the maneuver of timing that heretofore has distinguished the procedure of the Axis Powers. The aim of Axis diplomacy at this moment is to thwart Russia's entrance into the Anglo-French combination. The Dictators know that Stalin has no desire to engage in war, and, as hitherto stated, there is sufficient evidence to show that his inclination is to tie up with Germany rather than with her enemies. Therefore, Japan is being used to threaten Russia through border clashes and heavy reinforcements to Manchukuo, and to involve Great Britain and France in new Far Eastern complications, of which the Tientsin blockade is a sample, thereby weakening their strength through dispersion and making them less powerful as an ally. Another view of the blockade, reports of its extension to the International concession at Amoy, and the constant controversies between the Shanghai Concession authorities and the Japanese, is that Stalin will seize the opportunity to induce Great Britain and France to enter into an alliance which will concern the Far East as well as Europe. The British and French Governments have protested at Tokyo against the Tientsin blockade, and in conjunction with the United States are acting at Amoy and Shanghai for the safeguarding of the treaty rights relating to the concessions at those points. Japan feels she can act strongly in Asia because Great Britain and France are preoccupied in Europe and will not fight, and because she knows that the American people will not go to war over China. Although it is probable we will speak emphatically to Japan, the prospect is that some adjustment of the treaty port situation will be effected by diplomacy.

While these events are transpiring abroad, Congress is continuing to discuss our neutrality policy. The House Foreign Relations Committee, by a strict party vote, reported a bill acceptable to the President, upon which there will be two weeks debate. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is so divided upon the policy to be adopted that every member has his own particular plan. Twenty-one senators have signed a round robin for the automatic arms embargo now in effect, which the House bill would repeal. It is apparent no neutrality legislation can be enacted with out prolonged debate, and this prospect may induce the President to abandon the Hull proposal and let Congress adjourn sometime next month. Secretary Hull appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this week and urged ratification of the Treaty with Panama signed in 1936. This treaty would modify that of 1903 so that the United States will relinquish the right to take any lands and waters outside of the zone, which it considers necessary for the construction, protection, operation, maintenance and sanitation of the Canal. Another provision, however, states that in the event of an emergency, the United States and Panama will consult on the measures necessary for the protection of the Canal. Letters exchanged with Panama interpret the new treaty as permitting the United States in the event of an emergency to act without prior consultation with Panama, although such consultation must occur later. In spite of the letters, there continues considerable opposition to the surrender of the rights granted by the original treaty.

Brazil has returned her Ambassador to Berlin. The President has not indicated when he will permit Ambassador Wilson to go back to the German capital, although Great Britain, France and practically all other Governments who withdrew their representatives, have reestablished normal diplomatic relations. Following an Italian announcement of the abolition of the Albanian Foreign Affairs Department, the State Department withdrew our Minister and his staff. Thus the curtain falls upon the tragedy of independent Albania.

Reports are current that Ecuador contemplates selling the Gallapagos group to the United States. Should the sale be effected, and the Administration is favorable to its accomplishment, a Pacific defense for the Panama Canal will be provided.

Army Medical Department—In a review of the health of the Army for the five weeks ended March 31, 1939 the office of the Surgeon General reports that "The admission rate for all causes was lower than the average for this month during the preceding five years. The admission rate for diseases was considerably lower than in February, but that for injuries showed a small increase. The highest disease rates in February prevailed in the Fifth and Sixth Corps Areas; in both instances there was a decline in March and in the Sixth Corps the decline was very marked. In both the Fifth and Eighth Corps Areas there was a decided increase in the rates for injuries.

"The incidence of communicable diseases declined about 15 percent. The decrease in common respiratory diseases, influenza, and pneumonia was responsible for practically all of the lessened occurrence of communicable diseases. Apparently the peak occurrence for respiratory diseases was in February. This was true last year and has been true on the average during the last five years. Attention is invited to the charts on pages 2, 3, and 4, showing the occurrence of respiratory diseases and influenza in the Regular Army and the C.C.C.

"The incidence of measles was lower than in the preceding months and consider-

ably less than in March 1938. During the last five years the peak occurrence of measles has taken place in April. The admission rate for mumps was more than twice as great as in February. This disease has been occurring with increasing frequency since December. The March rate was considerably greater than in 1938 but still well below the 1934-'38 average. It will be remembered that in March of 1937 the incidence of mumps was much larger than the Army has experienced in recent years. The chief occurrence this spring has been in the Fourth and Eighth Corps Areas and it is probable that the peak occurrence has been reached this month. Twelve cases of scarlet fever were reported in the Seventh Corps Area.

"There was no change in the venereal rate for the country as a whole. In the First Corps Area the rate was much lower than in February. The highest rate was in the Eighth Corps Area. The rate for syphilis was particularly high in the Fourth and Eighth Corps Areas."

Senate Committee Still Studying Selection—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee met twice this week in an attempt to reach a decision on provisions of the House measure amending the Navy Line Selection Act of 1938. Both meetings were in executive session and no decision was reached. The Committee will meet again on Monday, June 19. Chairman David I. Walsh stated at the conclusion of his committee's second meeting that he hopes to report the bill on Monday but other members of the committee are not so optimistic. The committee this week heard the testimony of Rear Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, new Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Rear Adm. John H. Towers, new Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, on amendments in the bill affecting fitted, but not designated for retention, officers and World War naval aviators. Chairman Walsh stated that Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Towers merely reiterated the testimony given the Committee by Rear Adm. J. O. Richardson, former Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, former Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

Senator Frederick Hale, of Me., stated at the end of the committee's hearings this week that he favors elimination of the amendment retaining all officers selected as fitted between the present date and 1944, for the same period as officers selected as fitted and designated for retention.

It appears evident that the Senate Committee will recommend only those amendments to the 1938 Act which are favored by the Navy Department.

Quartermaster Corps—The first 50 enlisted men to be added to the Quartermaster Corps under the Army expansion program will be recruited next month, it was learned here this week. Plans of the QMC call for the addition of 50 men each month from July through December, then 100 men a month in January, February and March, 200 next April, and 1,000 each next May and June. This will complete the 2,700-man augmentation.

Increases in the higher enlisted grades will be made in the same proportions that now obtain, but the first promotions will not be made until February, 1940. Consequently all promotions will be made from the eligible lists that will go into effect about November 1.

Bureau of Construction and Repair—Propelling machinery for Submarine No. 205 will cost \$419,750 on the basis of a bid submitted by the American Locomotive Company, the Navy Department said this week. The 700-ton submarine, one of two such vessels in the 1939-40 building program, was allocated to Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, June 2.

Army Air Corps—As the initial step in the expansion of the Air Corps, 750 enlisted men were recruited for that branch of the Army in May, and a like number are being obtained this month. May recruits included 150 privates transferred to the Air Corps from other services and assigned to Kelly and Randolph Fields, and 600 new soldiers, chosen from the Air Corps technical schools' eligible list. These men were sent to Lowry Field, Scott Field and Chanute Field.

This month 750 men are being obtained for Chanute, Scott and Mowry Fields, for the most part from the eligible list.

The eligible list for the officer training course at Randolph and Kelly Fields is now greater than at any time in history. It was learned here. Qualified candidates for the officer-training course number 1,268, of which 230 have been qualified since March 1 by the special travelling examination boards which are still in the field, and whose final reports are not yet in.

The list also includes the names of the 370 young men who will enter the training classes at nine private flying schools July 1, to begin a nine-month course which will take them through Randolph and Kelly.

Midnight July 15, the Chief of the Army Air Corps, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, announced this week, will be deadline for submission of entries in the Air Corps Song Contest. It has been decided to close the contest, which has been open under the sponsorship of *Liberty* magazine for about a year.

To date approximately 400 entries have been received, from which four have been selected for final reviewing to determine if one is suitable for adoption as the official Air Corps Song. The others are being returned.

Flag Officers Report—Three new flag officers reported this week to key positions at the Navy Department. Rear Adm. Chester W. Nimitz assumed duty as chief of the Bureau of Navigation, relieving Rear Adm. James O. Richardson. Admiral Richardson will assume command of the Battle Force, U. S. Fleet, about June 24, with rank of admiral. He will report to the USS California at San Pedro. Admiral Nimitz was recently detached as commander of battleship division one. Both Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Richardson are natives of Texas, as was Richardson's predecessor, Admiral Adolphus Andrews.

Rear Adm. Walton R. Sexton reported as chairman of the General Board, succeeding Rear Adm. Thomas C. Hart, who is en route to the Orient to relieve Admiral Harry E. Yarnall as commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet. Admiral Sexton was commander of destroyers, battle force.

Rear Adm. Walter S. Anderson assumed duty as director of Naval Intelligence, relieving Rear Adm. Ralston S. Holmes, who will assume duty as commander of destroyer flotilla one, battle force, later this month. Rear Adm. Anderson was detached from command of cruiser division four, scouting force.

Rear Adm. Frank H. Sadler, member of the General Board, has been ordered to duty as commandant of the 15th Naval District and commanding officer of the Balboa

Naval Station. He will relieve Rear Adm. Walter N. Vernou about Aug. 9. Admiral Vernou will become commander of battleship division two, with the Tennessee as flagship.

Army Industrial College—Wives of student officers of the Army Industrial College "graduated" last night from a course of "thumb twiddling," speech listening and allied subjects. Hand-designed diplomas were presented to the wives at a cocktail party at the Army and Navy Country Club at 5 p. m., June 16, by Col. Francis H. Miles, jr., commandant of the college.

Due acknowledgement was made of the fact that the wives had seen little of their husbands since last September, because of the devotion of the officers to lectures, classes and home studies.

Graduation exercises for the officers will be held June 19.

Squalus Inquiry Board Named—A court of inquiry into all circumstances connected with the sinking of the USS Squalus, near Portsmouth, N. H., May 23, will meet at that city on June 19, it was stated this week by the Navy Department.

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has named Rear Adm. William T. Tarrant, commandant of the First Naval District, as president of the board. Capts. Thomas Withers, inspector of ordnance in charge Newport Naval Torpedo Station, and William R. Munroe, assistant director of Naval Intelligence at the Navy Department, have been named as members, while Comdr. Charles W. Styer, of the Naval Observatory, will serve as judge advocate.

The court has been ordered to make a thorough investigation into all the circumstances connected with the sinking of the Squalus, the rescue of personnel, salvage attempts, cause of the sinking, damages to property, deaths and injuries, and responsibility for the accident. Findings of the court will not be concluded, therefore, until after the sunken submersible has been raised.

Meanwhile, divers are continuing efforts to excavate a tunnel under the stern of the Squalus, preparatory to raising her. The hardness of the clay and an obstruction so far has balked efforts to complete the tunnel with air hoses.

Tragedy twice threatened last week when two divers were accidentally blown to the surface. The diving suit of Walter Squires, 31, of Los Angeles filled with water and he shot upwards shortly after completing a 17-minute job on the vessel, 240 feet below the surface of the sea. He was rushed into a decompression chamber aboard the Falcon where he remained unconscious for several hours.

Alvie Payne, making his first descent to the Squalus, was shot to the surface a few hours earlier, last Saturday, but after a time in the chamber, appeared to have recovered.

Army Primary Training Planes—Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson announced this week the purchase of an order of primary training airplanes at a total cost, including spares, of \$93,544.60. The airplanes being procured under this contract are to be given the Army designation YPT-14 and are the same as the Waco UPF-7. They are powered with the Continental W-670 Series 6 engine (Army designation R-670-B) of 220 horsepower, which in turn is equipped with a Curtiss Wright one piece, fixed blade, fixed pitch propeller.

These airplanes are single engine, two-place biplanes of combined metal and wood construction and fabric covered. They are equipped with tail wheels and provided with large windshields in both cockpits to insure maximum comfort and visibility for the primary students.

These airplanes attain a speed of approximately 135 miles per hour. The cockpits are arranged one behind the other and each has a complete set of flight controls, engine controls, brake controls and instruments. As this type is purely a primary training airplane, the number of instruments have been reduced to a minimum. No armament or radio are provided.

The purchase of a standard commercial airplane for use in training Army Air Corps student pilots in primary flying is due to the desire of the Army to use a standard commercial article instead of one especially designed for Army uses, where a standard commercial article fully meets the needs of the Army. By utilizing a standard commercial article, the War Department is assured of a source of supply of quantity lots of such articles without having to make special arrangements, such as are necessary where an article is specially designed for military use and not adapted to commercial uses. By purchasing a plane which is already in quantity production the War Department also will save the development costs of such a plane, which has already been amortized by the commercial producer, and does not have to be included in the price paid by the Army. The saving thus effected makes possible the procurement of a greater number of articles for the same amount of money.

Army Air Corps—Experimental tests of a pneumatic life raft for use on large bombers have been completed at Wright Field, Ohio, and an order has been placed for a quantity for service tests. The raft is for use with the large bombers of the Bombardment type when engaged in flights over water. It can be rolled into a bundle occupying about three cubic feet, and when unrolled and inflated it weighs 115 pounds, can seat 10 men and will afford handholds for another 10 persons.

A latex rubber bladder, covered with heavy rubberized duck, supports the raft. Duck also forms the bottom. There are also three seats which are inflatable. Inflation is by means of carbon dioxide, contained in cylinders attached to the raft and connected directly to the tubes. An emergency pump and repair kit is provided for possible punctures.

Equipment includes four two-section metal oars, four canteens of water, emergency rations, signal kit with six red flares and a pyrotechnic pistol. Provisions and flares are incased in waterproof holders.

The raft is virtually unsinkable when inflated and will float even upside down. It is much more stable and more easily handled than the smaller rafts now in use.

The first four-blade controllable propeller to be constructed in this country, so far as is known, has been installed recently on an Air Corps P-36 Curtiss Pursuit plane at Wright Field. This is the plane which was recently used for experimental testing of dual propellers in close tandem, rotating in opposite directions.

Object of the experiments will be to obtain comparative data on performance of aircraft equipped with the two types and the usual three-blade type. For a given

propeller diameter, the solidity ratio of a propeller can be increased by adding blades. More efficient operation can thus be obtained for a given power and diameter at high altitudes, especially above 20,000 feet. The rapid increase in engine powers for small airplanes necessitates, Army officers say, an increase of effective propeller area (solidarity ratio) without increase in diameter. One solution, for design purposes, lies in the use of propellers having four or even more blades.

Chemical Warfare Service—Lt. Col. Haig Shekerjian, executive officer to the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, and Lt. Col. E. C. Wallington, chief of the operations, training and war plans section of CWS, have taken leave this week.

Colonel Wallington will report back for duty June 30, and Colonel Shekerjian on July 15. During the latter's absence, Maj. Geoffrey Marshall, head of the personnel section, will act as executive officer.

Finance Department—No special preparations will be made by the Finance Department here to handle the troop concentrations in New York and Virginia this summer, it was indicated this week. The Second and Third Corps Area Finance offices will handle troop payments, though all details have not been worked out for the Third Corps Area.

In the Second, the Brooklyn, Ft. Jay, Madison Barracks and Plattsburg Barracks disbursing offices will handle payments to regulars and reservists, while National Guardsmen will be paid through the office of the New York National Guard property and disbursing officer. Local officers will handle the preparations entirely, since there will be no details from the office here.

The Finance Department will get the first six of the 27 new officers due it under the Army Expansion Bill on July 1. Seven more will be added in September, a like number in January, 1940, and the same number in July, 1940.

Orders have already been issued for the first six officers, detailing them from other branches. Five of them will soon go to the Army Finance School at Holabird, Md., and will be available for Finance assignments about Sept. 1, while the sixth, 1st Lt. George L. Eatman, who is now in Puerto Rico, will complete the year of his foreign service tour remaining before reporting to the school. In the meantime, Lieutenant Eatman will report as assistant to the Finance Officer at San Juan.

"They Also Serve"—Challenging the viewpoint of some writers who at times have criticized the hardships of the lives of service wives, one officer's wife undertook a defense of the Services as a career for wives, in a letter to the Junior League Magazine. The very word Service itself presupposes that an officer "has undertaken to dedicate his life and his best efforts to something which will have first call upon them," she wrote, "and there is no use blinking the fact that it means self-sacrifice for the man and self-abnegation for the woman who marries him. But the complainer, the Service wife pointed out, "had in some strange fashion missed the whole point of what such a life is meant to be. She had translated it entirely into terms of advantages and disadvantages to herself; it became a recital of what 'the Service' had to offer her personally—or of what it deprived her."

"... the Service is not maintained by the citizens of a nation with any altruistic idea of material benefits to wives. There's no question of what good the Service is going to be to them, but there's every question of what good they're going to be to the Service. And there's quite a lot they can do. If they bear in mind that their husband went into this life of his own free will, considering it, probably, the finest profession in the world, they can help to keep him feeling that way all his life, and thereby contribute no little to his efficiency and happiness in his chosen job."

Pointing out that superiors so often criticized for apparently unreasonably demands are themselves called upon for sacrifices, and stressing ways in which the wife could help her husband and the Service, the wife concluded: "No matter how craven we are, or how little we like being heroic, none of us can look at that column of the London Times where the soldier dead are honored... without suddenly feeling that here is something stronger than sadness—stronger than death. The pride of Service, which makes it right, and even sweet, to lay down one's life for one's country. It need not be an actual, physical life; it can be the best years of life's effort, laid as a sacrifice 'in the line of duty.' We can disapprove, or find futile, the necessity of such sacrifice—even ridicule it—but we can't get away from that feeling of pride in it."

Ordnance Department—Due to expansion of the Army Air Corps, classes at the Army Ordnance School have been more than doubled this year. Ordinarily 10 officers each take course one at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and course two at Picatinny Arsenal and Aberdeen Proving Ground. This year 21 officers will take each course, plus an additional two Filipinos who will take course two.

Each course runs from June to June, the first course consisting of general chemistry, physics and engineering, while course two is more definitely allied to Army problems. Of the total student body, 11 are line officers whom it is expected will become Ordnance officers, while the remainder are already Ordnance officers. Both courses began this month, but only 10 officers have reported for course two. The remainder will report about Sept. 1.

Ordnance Department officers detailed to course one are: Capt. Elmo S. Matthews, 1st Lts. Percy H. Brown, Joseph L. Cowhey, Merlin L. Deguire, Addison V. Dishman, Elwyn N. Kirsten, Almon W. Manlove, James L. McGhee, William Menoher, and 2nd Lts. William F. Meany and Edward D. Mohlere.

Line officers detailed to course one: 1st Lts. Peter P. Bernd, Frederick C. Crabb, jr., James S. Luckett, Charles H. Wood, and 2nd Lts. James S. Brierley, Stanley W. Connelly, John R. V. Dickson, Oscar J. Kreiser, Asher B. Robbins, jr., and Eldred G. Robbins, jr.

Ordnance officers detailed to course two: 1st Lts. Floyd A. Hansen, John G. Shinkle, Robert W. Meals, Chalmers K. McClelland, jr., Edgar H. Kibler, jr., Severin R. Beyma, Alexander J. Stuart, jr., Charles J. Jeffus, Daniel J. Murphy and Albert C. Wells, jr.

Officers who will enter course two about Sept. 1 are: 1st Lts. Arthur R. Cyr, Samuel A. Daniel, Victor C. Huffsmith, John F. Thorlin, 2nd Lts. Harry E. Mikkelsen, Thurman W. Morris, Edward K. Parnell, Charles L. Register, Charles L. Simpson, and Harry L. Stiegler.

The Philippine officers are Lts. Tirso G. Fajardo and Rodolfo C. Mendoza.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 989)

Lt. Edgar J. Easley (MC), upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash., to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Jesse G. Wright (MC), det. Ft. Marine Force, Marine Brks., Quantico, Va., abt. July 15; to Patrol Wing 4.

Capt. Marson W. Mangold (DC), det. Dental Off. in Command Nav. Dental Sch., Wash., D. C. abt. Aug. 1; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. William Elliott (SC), upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. James R. Hanna (SC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., in July; to 14th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (Jg) Graham P. Bright (SC), det. Dest. Div. 11 on July 1; to Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Alden K. Fogg (CEC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., in June; to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Rufus C. Harding (CEC), det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z. in May or June; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Lt. Alexander S. C. Wadsworth (CEC), det. Nav. Oper. Base, Norfolk, Va. abt. July 1; to 15th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (Jg) Edgar C. Andrews (ChE), det. USS Chaumont in July; to USS Cincinnati.

Boon. George B. Wells, det. USS Omaha abt. July 5; to USS San Francisco.

Ch. Mach. Dennis O. Dulkols, det. USS Quincy on July 20; to C. F. O. USS Neosho and on bd. when comm.

Elec. Philip W. Ivester, to USS Charleston. Pay Clk. Carl A. Prince, det. USS Mississippi in July; to Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa.

Asiatic Orders

Ens. William J. Lederer, jr., det. USS Stewart abt. June 7; to USS Bulmer.

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Comdr. Paul W. Fletcher, ors. May 6, detachment from Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I. revoked. Continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. Frederick A. Edwards, det. USS New Mexico abt. May 20; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Roscoe F. Good, det. USS Tuscaloosa in May; to staff, Cdr. Cruisers, Battle Force.

Lt. Comdr. Samuel K. Groseclose, det. staff, Cdr. Dest., Battle Force, abt. May 15; to Dist. Commun. Officer, 4th Nav. Dist.; addl. duty C. O., outlying nav. rad. stas. and rad. dir. find. stas. 4th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Comdr. Milton E. Miles, det. Rec. Ship, New York, N. Y. abt. July 3; to mbr. and recorder Int. Control Bd., Navy Dept.

Lt. (Jg) Russell B. Allen, ors. Feb. 9 modified. To USS Memphis instead USS Vincennes.

Lt. (Jg) Jack A. Bluns, upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., to 12th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (Jg) Charles E. Earl, det. Rec. Sta., Norfolk, Va. abt. June 21; to USS Brazos.

Lt. (Jg) William C. Hughes, jr., ors. Feb. 13 to USS S-29 revoked. Det. USS S-23 abt. May 11; to mbr. U. S. Nav. Mission to Colombia, Cartagena, Columbia.

Lt. (Jg) Albert D. Kaplan, det. USS Hannibal in June; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. (Jg) Michael J. Luosey, det. USS Hannibal abt. June 17; to USS California.

Lt. (Jg) John C. Morgan, det. USS Sacramento abt. May 27; to USS Wyoming.

Lt. (Jg) William M. Rakow, det. USS Hannibal abt. June 17; to USS Nevada.

Lt. (Jg) John M. Steinbeck, det. USS Hannibal abt. June 17; to USS Houston.

Ens. Edwin T. Barrett, det. USS Salt Lake City abt. May 19; to USS Tucker.

Ens. Herbert Von A. Burkart, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in May; to USS Houston.

Ens. Lloyd F. Jakeman, det. USS Idaho in May; to Battleship Div. 3.

Lt. Comdr. Eustace H. Prescott (MC), upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C., to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Edward E. Evans (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., in May; to Navy Retg. Sta., Portland, Ore.

Lt. Comdr. Miles R. Finley (SC), det. USS Melville on June 1; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Francis M. Waldron (SC), det. Nav. Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif. in May; to USS Melville.

Lt. (Jg) Arnold J. Carlson (SC), det. USS Idaho in July; to Instn. Grad. Sch. Business Adm., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Lt. (Jg) Hugh L. Hendrick (SC), det. Dest. Div. 5 in July; to instn. Babson Inst., Babson Pk., Mass.

Act. Pay Clk. William J. Barnhill, det. 11th Nav. Dist. in May; to USS Colorado.

Coast Guard Orders

Comdr. W. F. Towle, portion orders dated Feb. 28 directing assignment to command Saranac, revoked; det. Galveston, Texas, abt. June 9, and assigned San Juan, P. R., as Commander, San Juan Dist.

Capt. W. J. Wheeler, det. New Orleans Div., relieved all active duty and placed on retired list, July 1.

Capt. (E) M. A. Doyle, det. office Northern Inspector, relieved all active duty and placed on retired list, July 1.

Capt. R. C. Weightman, det. Headquarters, relieved all active duty and placed on retired list, July 1.

Lt. A. G. Morrill, det. Maritime Service Training Station, Hoffman Island, abt. July 5, and assigned Southern California Section, San Francisco Division.

Lt. J. A. Kerrins, det. Headquarters, abt. July 15, and assigned Academy.

Lt. (Jg) Charles Tighe, appointed Coast Guard aviator; det. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, abt. July 7, assigned Air Station, San Diego, Calif.

Cf. Boats. G. B. Lok, det. Tuckahoe, and assigned temp. duty Gulfport Boiler and Welding Works, Port Arthur, Texas, in connection with construction of Harbor Cutter No. 74 (Arundel) and for further assignment as c. o. that vessel when placed in commission.

Cf. Boats. A. E. Michaelson, det. Tiger, upon arrival of Cf. Boats. W. J. Mazzoni, and assigned Shawnee.

Cf. Boats. (L) E. M. Mills, Brant Rock Station, died at U. S. Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., June 11.

Cf. Boats. (L) R. V. Dudley, det. Virginia Beach Station, abt. July 5, and assigned Sixth Dist. office.

Boats. (L) F. W. Howes, det. Maddaket Station, relieved all active duty and placed on retired list, effective July 1.

Mach. K. F. Svenningsson, det. New York Div., relieved all active duty and placed on retired list, July 1.

Boats. (L) W. T. Willis, Ret., died at Morehead City, N. C., June 11.

Mach. J. D. Miller, Ret., died at Detroit, Mich., June 12.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 987)

Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

Capt. Thomas E. Moore, det. in QMC; from Ft. Hoyle, Md., to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

1st Lt. Howard M. Batson, prior orders from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Randolph Fld., Tex., revoked.

1st Lt. Harry E. Mikkelsen, det. to OD, July 6; from Hawaiian Dept., to Ord. School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., as student, Sept. 1.

1st Lt. Paul R. Weyrauch, prior orders from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Panama Canal Dept., revoked.

2nd Lt. Martin L. Green, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, Sept. 29.

2nd Lt. Harry L. Stiegler's prior orders to Panama Canal Dept., revoked; detailed in OD; from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., sail S. F., July 18.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC. Lt. Col. Stewart S. Giffin, retired on own application, Aug. 31, after more than 30 years service.

Lt. Col. Shuey E. Wolfe from St. Louis, Mo., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

Lt. Col. Adam E. Potts from Univ. of Minnesota to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Nov. 7.

Maj. Joseph P. Kohn, from Fordham, N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

Maj. LeRoy H. Lohmann, from Philippine Dept., to 2nd C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Maj. Nyal L. Adams from Chicago to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 27.

Maj. Harry E. Pendleton from Independence, Mo., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

Capt. William J. McCarthy from Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

Capt. John Harry, from Philippine Dept., to 3rd C. A., Ft. Rosecrans, Calif.

Following captains from Panama Canal Dept., to station indicated: Melton A. Hatch, to 62nd C. A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.; Ola A. Nelson, to 10th C. A., Ft. Adams, R. I., and Carl B. Wahle, to 2nd C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Capt. Edgar M. Gregory, from Ft. Totten, N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

Following captains from station indicated, to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 27: Montgomery B. Raymond, Ft. Totten, N. Y., and Arthur E. Wilson, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. Ray E. Dingeman from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

Following first lieutenants from Philippine Dept., to station indicated: Aaron M. Lazar, to 2nd C. A., Ft. Monroe, Va., and Paul A.

Roy to 63rd C. A., Ft. MacArthur, Calif.

1st Lt. Kenneth I. Curtis, from Hawaiian Dept., to 61st C. A., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

1st Lt. John F. Thorlin, prior orders from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Philippine Dept., amended to det. OD, June 29; to Ord. School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., as student, Sept. 1.

2nd Lt. Otho A. Moonaw, from Panama Canal Dept., to 65th C. A., Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.

2nd Lt. Charles L. Register, det. to OD, July 6; from Hawaiian Dept., to Ord. School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., as student, Sept. 1.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf. Col. Martin C. Shallenberger, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., Aug. 15, to C. and GS School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as instructor.

Col. Bruce Magruder from Ft. Benning, Ga., Nov. 1, to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Col. William F. Freehoff, from Mexico City, Mexico, to 4th Inf., Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak.

Lt. Col. Alexander M. Weyland, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

Maj. Harris M. Melasky, prior orders June 15 to Dept. of Experiment, Ft. Benning, Ga., amended to Inf. Board, Ft. Benning.

Maj. Morrill W. Marston, prior orders to Hawaiian Div., amended to Hawaiian Dept.

Maj. Walter D. McCord, from Bordentown, N. J., Sept. 29, to 28th Inf., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Maj. Taylor W. Foreman, from Quincy, Ill., Aug. 1, to Ohio Univ., Athens, Ohio.

Maj. Donald B. Hilton, from Los Angeles, Calif., to Bordentown Military Institute, N. J., sail S. F., Aug. 19.

Maj. William F. O'Donoghue, from Manchester, N. H., Aug. 15, to Univ. of Neb., Lincoln, Neb.

Maj. Leo J. Farrell, from Omaha, Neb., Aug. 15, to LaSalle Military Academy, Oakdale, L. I., N. Y.

Maj. John F. Hanley, retired June 30 for physical disability incident to the service.

Maj. Odher M. Cutler, from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

Maj. Thomas A. Reiner retired June 30 for physical disability incident to the service.

Maj. Chauncey McC. Lyons from Hawaiian Dept., to Natl. Gd., Waco, Tex.

Maj. Arthur S. Champeny from CCC Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

Maj. George A. Hunt from Waukegan, Ill., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Nov. 7.

Maj. Franklin M. Cochran from Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., Aug. 15, to Org. Res., Los Angeles, Calif.

Maj. Albert B. Helsley's prior orders assigning him to Univ. of S. Dakota are revoked; from Philippine Dept., to 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. Edward A. Chazal, prior orders to Dept. of Experiment, Ft. Benning, Ga., amended to Infantry Board, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Elmer W. Gude's, prior orders to Panama Canal Dept., amended to assign him to Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., with temp duty as student Army Finance School, Hôlabird QM Depot, Md.

Capt. David H. Buchanan's prior orders detailing him to QMC and assignment to Madison Bks., N. Y., are revoked.

Capt. William L. Mitchell, from Philippine Dept., to 66th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Capt. Paul L. Carroll, det. in QMC, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Randolph Fld., Tex., as asst. to QM.

Capt. Haydon L. Bpater's prior orders amended to assign him to 38th Inf., Ft. Sill, Okla.

1st Lt. Richard H. Smith, prior orders from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Randolph Fld., Tex., revoked.

1st Lt. Joseph R. Russ, prior orders to 29th Inf., amended to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Arthur R. Cyr, det. to OD, June 20; from Puerto Rico, to Ord. School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., as student, Sept. 1.

1st Lt. Samuel A. Daniel, det. OD, June 20; from Puerto Rico, to Ord. School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., as student, Sept. 1.

1st Lt. Victor C. Huffsmith, det. to OD, July 29; from Panama Canal Dept., to Ord. School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., as student, Sept. 1.

1st Lt. Charles L. Simpson, det. to OD, July 29; from Panama Canal Dept., to Ord. School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., as student, Sept. 1.

1st Lt. Thurman W. Morris, prior orders from Hawaiian Dept., to Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., as student, Sept. 11, amended to det. to OD, July 6; to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., as student, Sept. 1.

1st Lt. Joseph C. Stancok, from Hawaiian Dept., to Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Edward K. Purnell, det. in OD; from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., sail S. F., July 18.

1st Lt. Thomas A. McCrary's prior amended order assigning him to 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga., is revoked.

1st Lt. James L. Massey, det. in QMC; from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 30, to Normoyle QM Depot, Tex., as asst. to CO.

2nd Lt. John H. Griffith, prior orders from Ft. Preble, Maine, to Randolph Fld., Tex., revoked.

2nd Lt. Peter McGoldrick, prior orders from Ft. Dix, N. J., to Randolph Fld., Tex., revoked.

2nd Lt. Robert H. Stumpf, detailed in OD, from Jefferson Bks., Mo., July 1, to Erie Ordnance Depot, Ohio.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC. Col. George E. Lovell, jr., (lt. col.), from Panama Canal Dept., to Scott Fld., Ill.

Maj. Myron R. Wood, (capt.), from Wright Fld., Ohio, to office Chief of AC June 30.

Maj. Harold W. Benton, (capt.), from Barksdale Fld., La., to A. & N. Gen. Hospital, Ark., for obs. and treatment.

Maj. Randolph P. Williams, (capt.), prior orders, to Hawaiian Dept., amended to AC Tactical School, Maxwell Fld., Ala., duty with staff and faculty.

Capt. Alfred R. Maxwell, from Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, to Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., as student, Sept. 21.

1st Lt. Edward J. Hale, from Wright Fld., Ohio, to Univ. of Mich., as student, Sept. 21.

1st Lt. Frank N. Moyers, from Wright Fld., Ohio, to Calif. Institute of Technology, as student, sail N. Y., Aug. 19.

Following first lieutenants from station indicated, to Calif. Institute of Technology, as students, June 24: David H. Kennedy, Ft. Lewis, Wash., and Raymond T. Lester, Randolph Fld., Tex.

Following first lieutenants from station indicated, to Mass. Institute of Technology, as students, June 15: James F. Thompson, jr., Ft. Knox, Ky., and George R. Smith, Langley Fld., Va.

Prior orders to following officers assigning them to Lowry Fld., Colo., revoked, and they are assigned to squadron and station indicated: 1st Lt. James H. C. Houston, to Maxwell Fld., Ala.; 2nd Lt. Raymond A. Davis, to 22nd Obs. Sqdn., Brooks Fld., Tex.; 2nd Lt. Charles P. Hollstein, to 15th Obs. Sqdn., Scott Fld., Ill., and 2nd Lt. Francis L. Ricard, to 12th Obs. Sqdn., Ft. Knox, Ky.

2nd Lt. Chester W. Cecil, jr., from Scott Fld., Ill., to Mass. Institute of Technology, as student, June 15.

Following second lieutenants from station indicated to Calif. Institute of Technology, as students, June 21: Norman L. Peterson, Ft. Sill, Okla., and Clark L. Hosmer, Brooks Fld., Tex.

PROMOTIONS

To Colonel

Following lieutenant colonels promoted to colonel, date indicated:

Walter L. Reesman, DC, June 12; Daniel H. Torrey, AGD, June 1; John Miliken, GSC, (Cav.), June 1; John J. Waterman, FA, June 1; Frank Drake, CAC, June 1; James I. Muir, Inf., June 1; George E. Lovell, jr., AC, June 1 (Temp.).

To Lieutenant Colonel

Following majors promoted to lieutenant colonel, date indicated:

Robert W. Brown, JAGD, June 1; Enrique M. Benitez, CAC, June 1; Aaron J. Becker, Inf., June 1; Wilson McK. Spann, Inf., June 1; James V. Ware, Inf., June 1; Charles L. Steel, Inf., June 1; Manuel B. Navas, Inf., June 1; Benjamin F. Giles, AC, June 3 (Temp.); Edward C. Black, AC, June 8 (Temp.).

To Major

Following captains promoted to major, date indicated:

Joseph E. Schillo, QMC, June 1; Howard R. Nurse, QMC, June 1; Arthur D. Elliot, OD, June 1; Rene R. Studler, OD, June 1; John M. Heath, SC, June 1; Robert G. Howie, Inf., June 1. Ralph Wiltamuth, Inf., June 1. John P. Richter, AC, June 1. Lawrence J. Carr, AC, May 22 (Temp.); Harry C. Wischart, AC, June 8 (Temp.); John F. McBlain, AC, June 8 (Temp.).

To Captain

Following first lieutenants to captain, June 13:

Quartermaster Corps—Frank M. Steadman; Henry R. McKenzie; Edmund C. R. Lusher; Elmer E. Kirkpatrick, jr.; William K. Gorman; Charles G. Calloway; Clarence Roushaw; John L. Hornor, jr.; Everett C. Hayden; Charles F. Kearney; George F. Conner.

Finance Department—Jacob G. Reynolds.

Corps of Engineers—Horace F. Sykes, jr.; Raymond L. Hill; Frank L. Blue, jr.; George A. Lincoln; Kenneth D. Nichols; Ernest W. Carr; James A. Ostrand, jr.; Charles T. Tench; Frank H. Forney; Paul W. Thompson; John F. McCartney, JAGD; Carl B. Jones; Alvin G. Viney; Walter K. Wilson, jr.; Bruce D. Rindlaub; Herbert Milwit; Ward T. Abbott; Benjamin R. Wimer; John L. Peterson, subject to examination; Frank E. Fries; Thomas A. Adeock.

Ordnance Department—John S. Walker; William L. Bell, jr.; Joseph M. Colby; William L. McCulla; William J. Latimer, jr.

Signal Corps—Robert G. H. Meyer; Dominick J. Callidonna; Harold G. Hayes; Donald P. Gaul; Alrei B. Cooper; James F. Brooke, jr.; William D. Hamlin; William M. Talbot.

Chemical Warfare Service—Ralph B. Strader; Marshall Stubbs.

(Continued on Next Page)

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Cavalry—John G. Minniece, jr., QMC; Paul W. Shumate, OD; Charles B. McClelland, jr.; Edwin H. J. Carns; John J. La Page; George W. Coolidge; William H. Greear; Chandler P. Robbins, jr.; Paul D. Harkins; Thomas P. Taylor; Edward J. McNally, subject to examination; Eric H. F. Svensson, jr., subject to examination; Frank D. Merrill, subject to examination; Hugh W. Stevenson; Joseph R. Ranck; Wayne J. Dunn; Charles C. W. Allan; James B. Quill; Brendan M. Greeley; Whitelie Miller.

Field Artillery—Thomas J. Sands; James B. Evans; Frederic H. Chaffee; Richard D. Wentworth; James H. Thompson; James P. Hannigan; Devere P. Armstrong; Douglas G. Dwyer; Paul S. Thompson; Franklin D. Miller; David F. Brown; Philip H. Draper, jr.; Carl H. Jark; Robert E. Chandler; Roy E. Hattan; John E. Theimer; William P. Connally, jr., JAGD; Dale R. French; Walter E. Kraus; David M. Perkins; Ralph R. Mace; Norman E. Poinier; John D. F. Phillips; Luster A. Vickrey; Myles W. Brewster; Daniel N. Sundt; James L. Beynon; William T. Kirn; Harold S. Whiteley; James G. Harding; Francis E. Fellows; William C. Bullock; Louis M. de L. de Riemer; Robert G. Crandall; Richard C. Carpenter; Paul W. Steinbeck; Logan Clarke; Randolph B. Hubbard; George E. Lynch; James J. Winn; Daniel F. Walker; John K. Bryan; Ralph C. Cooper.

Coast Artillery Corps—Merle C. Thompson; Paul Ellins; James T. Barber; Andrew Samuels, jr.; Lawrence Mel. Guyer; Joseph Horridge; Wayland H. Parr; Oliver H. Gilbert; Edwin G. Griffith; Laurence H. Brownlee; George R. Carey; William M. Vestal; Kenneth J. Woodbury; Norman A. Congdon; Calvin L. Partin; George E. Keeler, jr.; Robert L. Anderson; Edward B. Hempstead; Kai E. Rasmussen, subject to examination; William F. McKee; Kenneth M. Briggs, subject to examination; Ernest F. Heidland; William H. Francis; John R. Seward; Harlan C. Parks.

Infantry—Richard L. Scott; William L. Fagg, JAGD; John M. Underwood; Thomas W. Hammond, jr.; Donald A. Poorman; George E. Bush; Robert W. Ward; James L. Grier; Joseph M. Lovell; George R. Barnes; John W. Hammond; Laurence N. Buck; Paul W. Caraway; Eugene L. Moseley, QMC; Edgar T. Conley, jr.; Harlan R. Statham; Robert L. Cook; James M. Gavin; Fred W. Sladen, jr.; Ralph N. Woods; Russell L. Vittrup; Dale J. Kinney; John D. Cone; Lester S. Bork; Ralph V. Strauss; George R. Evans; Louis A. Hamrick; Daniel W. Quinn, 3d; Paul L. Freeman, jr.; James J. Mathews; Joseph A. McNeerney; Charles N. Hunter; Hugh Mackintosh; David X. Anglin; William E. Maulsby, jr.; Carl B. Herndon; Charles G. Rau; Wesley C. Wilson; Nelson M. Lynde, jr.; Charles D. Weigand; Charles H. Trent; Thomas B. Smothers, jr., QMC; John F. R. Soltz; Bruce Easley, jr.; Edgar Wright, jr.; William L. Nave; Edward E. Cruise; John A. Geary; John W. Joyce, jr.; William H. Shimonok; David H. Buchanan; Stanley W. Jones; Ronald J. Pierce; James J. Fitzgibbons; Robert H. Chard; Herbert J. Vander Heide; Luke B. Graham; Rexford W. Andrews, QMC; James O. Stephenson; George M. Reilly; Cornelius Z. Byrd; Charles R. Kutz; Normando A. Costello; Philip W. Merrill; Allan G. Fadness; Samuel F. Silver; Julian B. Lindsey; Robert L. Love; Thomas N. Griffin; Clebert L. Hall; Arthur K. Noble; Samuel E. Mays; Robert C. Johnson; George V. Millett, jr.; Edwin M. Van Bibber.

Air Corps—Don Z. Zimmerman; Frederick R. Dent, jr.; Harold H. Bassett; Howard Moore; Harry G. Montgomery, jr.; Roger J. Browne; Joseph J. Ladd; Clayton E. Hughes; Thomas L. Bryan, jr.; Harold Q. Huglin; Charles Sommers; John C. Horton; Marshall S. Roth; Rudolph Fink; Sidney A. Ofstun; William E. Hall; Frederic H. Smith, jr.; Donald J. Keirn; Dwight B. Schanne; Robert M. Losey; John J. O'Hara, jr.; Emery S. Wetzel; William E. Karnes; William G. Bowyer; Ezekiel W. Napier; Thomas B. McDonald; Charles T. Arnett; Melie J. Coutlee; Thomas J. DuBose; Daniel C. Doubleday; Gerald W. McCoy; Pearl H. Robey; Charles G. Williamson; George P. Moody; John N. Stone; Phineas K. Morrill, jr.; Thomas R. Lynch.

To First Lieutenants

Following second lieutenants promoted to first lieutenant, June 12:

Quartermaster Corps—Wilmer C. Landry; Theodore Janof; Harold R. Low.

Corps of Engineers—Oliver G. Haywood, jr.; Charles H. Waters; Ralph D. King; Raymond J. Harvey; William R. Shuler; Roy D. McCarty; John H. Kerkerling; Pierre V. Kieffer, jr.; Karl T. Klock, jr.; Richard R. Waugh; Arthur M. Jacoby; Walter A. Falks; George E. White, jr.; Carroll K. Bagby; Gilbert M. Dorland; Thomas J. Hayes, 3d; George A. Finley; Wright Hlatt; Howard A. Morris; Stephen E. Smith; William D. Milne; James B. Lampert; Reginald J. B. Page; Lawrence E. Laurion; Andrew D. Chaffin, jr.; William N. Beard; John D. McElheny;

Kenneth E. Madsen; David McCoach, 3d; Thomas R. Conner.

Signal Corps—R. Warren Davis; Walter B. Bess; Robert F. Frost; Eugene R. Patterson; Victor H. Wagner; William A. Joyce.

Cavalry—Bruce Palmer, jr.; Stephen W. Holderness; Howell M. Estes, jr.; Edward W. Williams; William R. Prince; Ned T. Norris; Leonard C. Shea; Edward C. Dunn; Wilfred H. Tetley; Donald P. Christensen; Carl LaV. Rickenbaugh; Robert G. Ferguson; Francis McD. Oliver, jr.; Robert E. McCabe; Frederick H. Gaston, jr.; Roy W. Cole, jr.; Robert J. Quinn, jr.; Edward D. Mohlere, (OD); Creighton W. Abrams, jr.; Hilwert S. Streeter; Russel V. D. Janzan; McPherson LeMoyné; Robert E. O'Brien, jr.; Albert B. Turner, jr.; Thomas W. Chandler.

Field Artillery—William M. Connor, jr., subject to examination; John K. Neff; Gerald H. Duin; James E. Goodwin; Paul F. Oswald; David W. Hiestor; Charles D. Hartman, jr.; Selwyn D. Smith, jr.; Raymond L. Cato; William A. Davis; Edward A. Grove; Robert B. Partridge; Eldred G. Robbins, jr.; Napoleon R. Duell; Orville N. Stokes; John D. Torrey, jr.; Donald G. Grothaus; William C. Westmoreland; Clement W. Crockett; Thea L. Lipscomb; Harry E. Mikkelsen; Ralph R. Ganns; Everett G. Hahney; Robert M. Burnett; John E. Barlow; Kenneth F. Davall; Charles B. Tyler, jr.; Frederick C. Bothwell, jr.; Beverley E. Powell; Donald R. Bodine; Robert H. Safford; Chester V. Clifton, jr.; William D. Cairnes; John G. Brimmer; Wilbur M. Griffith; Carl Bachr, jr.; John H. Daly.

Coast Artillery Corps—Gordon H. Holterman; Henry J. Katz, (OD); Arthur Kramer; Edgar H. Thompson, jr.; Clarence A. Cozart, (OD); Cecil E. Spann, jr.; Foster Lott. Furphy; Warren S. Blair; Howard P. Persons, jr.; Adam S. Buynoski; Oren Swain; Robert H. Kessler; William H. Kluard, jr.; Eugene E. Lockhart; Maxwell M. Kallman; Clifford F. Cordes, jr.; Richard H. Mattern; John W. Romlein; Joseph R. Yost; H. Bennett Whipple; Nicholas T. Perkins; Benjamin M. Warfield; Leland R. Drake; William H. Jordan; Henry D. Lind; Laurence J. Elliott.

Infantry—Benjamin O. Davis, jr.; John E. Kelly; Edwin Van V. Sutherland; John J. Phelan; William C. Hay; Howard McC. Snyder, jr.; James E. Landrum, jr.; Earl F. Holton; Ridgway P. Smith, jr.; Langdon A. Jackson, jr.; Joshua A. Finkel; Clarence E. Gooding; Loyd K. Pepple; William C. Haneke; James T. Willis; Karl W. Schwerling, (QMC); Claude L. Crawford; John J.

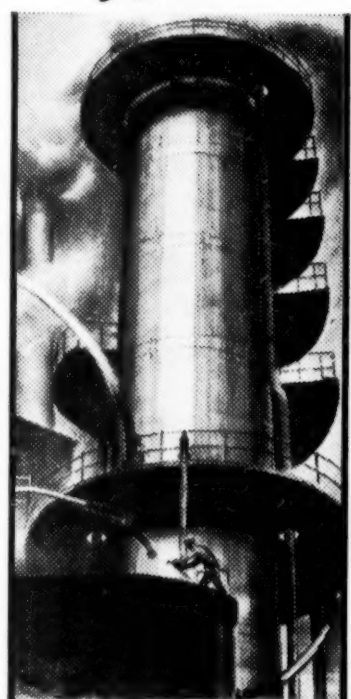
Jakle; Robert W. Breaks; William L. Longley; Thomas W. Cooke; Louis S. Chapplear, jr.; Richard W. Ripple; Philip S. Greene; Thurman W. Morris; Clyde L. Layne; Jesse C. Draln, jr.; John M. Williams; David H. Brown; Warren N. Wildrick; Austin G. Fisher; Charles L. Simpson; Robert T. Crowder; Allen L. Peck; John H. Michells; Franklin R. Silbert; James M. Hill; Henry K. Benson, jr.; Augustus H. Bode, jr.; John P. Stone; Duncan B. Dowling, jr.; Philip S. Gage, jr.; Robert F. Curran; Thomas E. Clifford, jr.; Charles B. Milliken; Peter McGoldrick; Allen C. Miller, 2d; James R. Hughes; Leonard C. Godfrey; Louis F. de Ledernier; James R. Weaver; John A. Heintges; William F. Meany, (OD); Peter W. Garland, jr.; Ned B. Broyles; Randolph C. Dickens; Elmer W. Grubbs; Lawrence F. Prichard; Fred L. Walker, jr.; George W. Childs; John H. Chiles; S. Edwin Beggs, jr., (QMC); William T. Ryder; William E. Sievers; William J. Priestley; Alfred W. Hess; Karol A. Bauer; James L. Crandall, jr.; William H. Hendrickson; Howard F. McManus; Robert J. Trout; Raymond H. Tiffany, (QMC); John C. Goldtrap; John R. V. Dickson; John R. Singletary, jr.; William B. Sullivan; Glenn A. Sikes; Godfrey A. Fowler; Donald W. Nonke; David L. Edwards; Benjamin O. Turnage, jr.; Thomas J. Lawlor; William P. Yarborough; Aloysius E. McCormick, jr.; Frank E. Shea; Charles Billingslea; Benjamin F. Evans, jr.; James H. Leer; Edmund W. Miles; Robert S. Blodgett; Henry A. Mucci; Frederick C. A. Kellam; John M. Lynch; Charles M. Pack; Thomas R. Davis; Frank P. Norman, jr.

Air Corps—Cecil E. Combs; Charles B. Stewart; Dwight O. Monteth; Gordon H. Austin; Jay D. Rutledge, jr.; Robert D. Gopen; John K. Arnold, jr.; Clinton D. Vincent; Seward W. Hulse, jr.; Richard H. Carmichael, subject to examination; Frank W. Gillespie; James R. Gunn, jr.; Carl K. Bowen, jr.; Albert P. Clark, jr.; John R. Kelly; Norman C. Spencer, jr.; Frederick R. Terrell; Fredrick Bell; Charles M. McCorkle; James W. Twaddell, jr.; William R. Grohs; John M. Bartella; Clinton U. True; Turner C. Rogers; George P. Champion; Harry R. Melton, jr.; William G. Lee, jr.; Carl T. Goldenberg; Jackson H. Gray; Von R. Shores, jr.; William E. Covington, jr.; Clark L. Hosmer; William W. Jones; Joseph J. Nazzaro; William L. Kimball; Ernest S. Holmes, jr.; Wallace C. Barrett; Conrad F. Neerason; William S. Stule.

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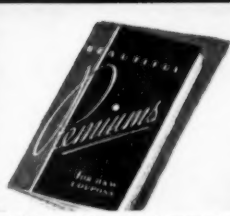
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MRS. Mallin Craig, wife of the Chief of Staff, was the guest in compliment to whom Mrs. Maxwell Murray, wife of Brigadier General Murray entertained at luncheon Wednesday.

Mrs. Harry Woodring, wife of the Secretary of War, was one of the guests and the Secretary and Mrs. Woodring were guests that evening of Senator and Mrs. Bennett Clark, who gave a dinner party to Mr. and Mrs. Duke Shoop, who are about to make their first trip abroad. The party therefore developed into a "shower" with all sorts of traveling impedimenta bestowed upon Mr. and Mrs. Shoop.

The Secretary and Mrs. Woodring the following evening entertained informally at dinner, taking their guests later to see moving pictures of the recent visit of the King and Queen of England in which they took active part.

Mrs. Woodring, by the way, is posing for Mr. Burr Miller of New York, a sculptor who is making a bust of her.

It is quite interesting to note that of the eight guests who were invited to stay after the Garden Party at the British Embassy last week and have tea with the King and Queen, four were service members. Those asked to remain for tea were the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Mallin Craig, the Chief of Operations of the Navy and Mrs. William D. Leahy, the Vice President and Mrs. Garner, Mrs. Bingham, and Mr. J. P. Morgan.

Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has closed her town house and joined the Secretary at Rapidan Camp, 100 miles from Washington, the woodland retreat developed for former President Hoover and given by him to future presidents of the United States. The individual log cabins make desirable week-end shelters.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb entertained at their spacious old mansion at the Marine Barracks Thursday evening for Miss Alice Tuckerman and Capt. Robert Hugh Williams, USMC, former aide to General Holcomb, who will marry next Wednesday. The guests at the dinner were recruited mostly from the wedding party and some additional young friends.

Brother officers who will be Captain Williams' attendants are Capt. Robert E. Hill, USMC, as best man and Capt. Samuel B. Griffiths, Capt. Jack P. Juhan, Capt. William D. Saunders, Capt. Bankson Holcomb, and Lt. Hugh M. Elwood, all of the Marine Corps; Lt. Donald McDonald, USN, and Capt. James Totten, USA.

Miss Tuckerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, will have her sisters and a group of young friends for her bridesmaids. Captain Williams has been ordered to duty at Quantico, and it is there they will make their home.

Col. T. F. Bowler, who came to Washington from his home in Oklahoma for the unveiling of the Will Rogers memorial in Statuary Hall at the Capitol, is staying with his daughter, Mrs. Bowler Hull. He will later visit Capt. and Mrs. Charles Bowler King at West Point, and Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow King in New York. Captain King and Mr. King are his grandsons.

(Please turn to Page 995)

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Weddings and Engagements

MISS ANNE JOHNSON, daughter of Col. Thomas J. Johnson, USA, will be married today in Ft. Myer Chapel, to Lt. John Richard Parker, USA, the ceremony to be performed by the Rev. John Kromer, son of the former Chief of Cavalry, Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer, USA-Ret.

The bride will be attended by her cousin, Miss Cordelia Lambert, of Henderson, Ky., and another cousin, Miss Juliette Shouse, of Lexington, Ky., who will be flower girl.

Lieutenant Parker, who is stationed temporarily at Ft. Belvoir, will have his brother officers from the post with him; his brother, Edward M. Parker, as best man, and another brother, Lt. David Parker, with Lt. George Kumpe, Lt. Nathaniel Martin and Lt. George White. "Army Blue" and some classical music will be played before the ceremony which will take place before an altar decorated with gladioli, ferns and palms.

The bride will wear a gown of white starched marquisette, full skirt and shirred bodice, with heart-shaped neck. Her tulle veil will be held in place by clusters of lilies of the valley on either side, and she will carry a bouquet of roses and valley lilies.

The maid of honor will be attired in delphinium blue marquisette and carry a bouquet of mixed spring flowers, and the flower girl will wear a similar costume. Both will wear a blue hat with blue ribbon streamers.

Mrs. Johnson, stepmother of the bride, will wear a suit of white silk dotted in blue, and the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Robert Vance, will wear white figured in blue.

Leaving the chapel under the traditional arch of sabers, the bridal party will have a reception at the War College Officers' Club.

The marriage of Mrs. Margaret Peacock Simon, daughter of Mrs. Edith Wing Peacock, and Capt. Sarratt Thaddeus Hames, 23rd Infantry, Ft. Sam Houston, took place Wednesday night, May 31, in the home of the bride's brother, Lt. Donald W. Peacock, of San Antonio. Chaplain James T. Wilson, of Ft. Sam Houston, officiated.

White roses and pink gladioli and white tapers in tall wrought iron candelabra decorated the room.

Miss Dorothy Peacock was the bride's only attendant, and Col. Edwin Oliver Sarratt served as best man.

Only the immediate families of the couple were present.

The bride wore a brown and white checked frock with Eton jacket and brown and white accessories. Her corsage was of orchids.

Capt. and Mrs. Hames left that evening for a motor trip to Monterrey, Mexico, and since June 10, have been at home at 404 Dickman Road, Ft. Sam Houston.

Mrs. Hames attended St. Margaret's School in Washington, D. C., and the University of Texas. She is a member of Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority.

Capt. Hames, son of Mrs. L. J. Hames, of Union, S. C., is a graduate of the United States Military Academy.

Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Colbern, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Beverly, to 1st Lt. Seward William Hulse, Jr., AC. The marriage will take place July 1, in Laredo, Texas.

This marriage is of particular interest to Army circles, as both Miss Colbern and Lieutenant Hulse are Army Juniors.

Lieutenant Hulse is a graduate of the class of 1936, United States Military Academy. Miss Colbern attended St. Mary's College at Leavenworth, Kan., and the University of Illinois.

2nd Lt. Allen D. Hulse, Cav., brother of the bridegroom, will be best man.

Major Colbern, FA, is now stationed in Warsaw, Poland, as U. S. Military Attache. Capt. S. W. Hulse, sr., QMC, is at present stationed at Ft. Wm. McKinley, Manila, P. I.



Photo by Bachrach

MRS. JOSEPH RICHARDSON REEVES

wife of 2nd Lt. Joseph Richardson Reeves, FA, USA, who before her marriage at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, was Miss Geraldine Le Von France, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gerald D. France, MC, USA.

Lt. Wilbur Eugene Showalter, who graduated Monday from the Military Academy, married the next day in the little chapel atop the hill at West Point, Miss Lucile Hanford, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward C. Hanford, of Washington, who went up to the Point for the wedding.

Lt. Showalter was commissioned in the Field Artillery. He was captain of his cadet company, won expert rating as a pistol marksman and also sang in the chapel choir. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Showalter of Pensola, Kans.

Mrs. John Anderson McKimney announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Martha, to Ens. George Levick Street, 3rd, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Levick Street, Jr., of Trelawny, Bon Air, Va.

Miss McKimney, the daughter of the late John Anderson McKimney, attended the College of William and Mary, Norfolk Division. Ensign Street was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the class of 1937. He is at present attached to the USS Arkansas.

The date of the wedding has not been set.

In historic Aquila Church, in Virginia, Miss Joyce Renshaw Geiger, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Roy S. Geiger, became the bride of Lt. Robert James Johnson, USMC, of Quantico, last Saturday.

Before an altar gleaming with white tapers, Colonel Geiger, commanding officer of Marine Aircraft Group One, gave his daughter's hand in marriage, while the wedding music was played by a string trio and organ with Mr. William Nehaffey of Mercersburg Academy, as soloist.

The bride wore a quaint gown of white silk net with pointed fitted bodice and a hoop skirt ornamented with pin wheels of net, each centered by a fresh gardenia. Her veil fell from a circlet of fragrant gardenias and she wore a cross of pearls on a gold chain, the gift of the bridegroom. Her bouquet was of gardenias and valley lilies.

Miss Frances Campbell, daughter of Major and Mrs. Campbell, of Ft. Leavenworth, a class mate of the bride at American University, was her maid of honor and was gowned in delphinium blue net trimmed with valencien lace of the same

(Please turn to Page 998)

West Point Weddings

Following graduation a number of couples were married at West Point, N. Y. The weddings were held in the Cadet Chapel, in the Catholic Chapel, and in the historic Old Chapel, dear to the memories of so many visiting alumni.

At 8:30 a. m., Miss Gertrude V. Cavanaugh, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Cavanaugh, of West Point, became the bride of 2nd Lt. Albert E. McCollam, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. McCollam. The ceremony took place in the Rectory of Holy Trinity Chapel with Father George G. Murdock officiating.

Miss Elizabeth Christensen, of Washington, was the maid of honor and 2nd Lt. James L. Richardson was the best man.

Miss Dorothy Agnes Cavanaugh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Cavanaugh, of West Point, became the bride of 2nd Lt. Donald F. Hull, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Hull, of Loveland, Colo. The ceremony took place in Holy Trinity Chapel at 9:30 a. m. with Father George G. Murdock officiating. Mrs. Florence Tonelli, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, acted as Maid of Honor and Mr. Eldon T. Hull, brother of the groom, was the best man.

Miss Ruby Lorraine McMullen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rube Thomas, of Port Arthur, Tex., was married at 9 a. m. in the Cadet Chapel to 2nd Lt. Walter C. Dolle, son of Mr. Albert Dolle, of New Braunfels, Tex. Mrs. Kenneth Vahr, of Port Arthur, was the matron of honor and 2nd Lt. Josiah Scott Kurtz was best man.

In the Cadet Chapel at 10 a. m. Miss Geraldine LaVon France, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gerald D. France, of Raritan Arsenal, N. J., became the bride of Lt. Joseph R. Reeves, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James H. Reeves, of Atlanta, Ga. Chaplain H. Fairfield Butt officiated.

Miss Mary K. Reeves, sister of the groom, was maid of honor. 2nd Lt. Roscoe C. Crawford was best man.

Miss Kathleen Kennelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kennelly, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was married at 10:30 a. m. to 2nd Lt. James L. McCrorey, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Law McCrorey, of Columbia, S. C. The ceremony took place in the Rectory of Holy Trinity Chapel with Father George G. Murdock officiating.

Miss Rosemary Kennelly was her sister's maid of honor and Cadet Charles R. Bowers was best man.

Miss Ann DuBard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James D. DuBard, of Markes Tree, Ark., was married in the Cadet Chapel at 10:30 a. m. to 2nd Lt. Daniel F. Tatum, son of Mr. and Mrs. Granville W. Tatum, of Booneville, Ark. Chaplain H. Fairfield Butt performed the ceremony.

Miss Marjorie Van Note, of Dayton, O., was the maid of honor and the bride's only attendant. Cadet Warrent Shields was the best man.

Miss Dorothy Roberta Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester B. Wilson, of Parkersburg, W. Va., was married at 11 a. m. in the Cadet Chapel to 2nd Lt. Chandler G. Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Lewis, of Fremont, Neb. Chaplain H. Fairfield Butt performed the ceremony.

Miss Mary Virginia Randolph, of Parkersburg, was the bride's only attendant. Lt. Donald M. Simpson was the best man.

Miss Dorothy Bigelow Goding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene B. Goding, of Binghamton, N. Y., was married in the Cadet Chapel at noon to 2nd Lt. John W. Carpenter, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Carpenter, of Peoria, Ill. Chaplain H. Fairfield Butt officiated.

Miss Jacqueline Burnett, of Binghamton, was the maid of honor. 2nd Lt. Robert B. Spragins was the best man.

Miss Rita Virginia Little, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Little, of Buffalo, was married in the Cadet Chapel at 12:30 a. m. to 2nd Lt. Charles D. Kepple, son of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Kepple, of Dunkirk, N. Y. Chaplain H. Fairfield Butt performed the ceremony.

(Please turn to Page 998)

Posts and Stations

WEST POINT, N. Y.

June 16, 1939

Many of the post personnel departed this week for vacation trips before reporting to their new stations. Capt. and Mrs. James V. Cole departed Tuesday for New Brunswick, Can., where they will pass the summer months as guests of Mrs. Cole's mother, Mrs. George W. Blair. The Cole's will go to their new station at Fort Meade, Md., in September.

Capt. and Mrs. John Dabney departed this week for San Antonio, Tex., where they will be guests of Mrs. Dabney's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Frost, prior to going to their new station at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. and Mrs. Woodson F. Hocker motored to Mexico City this week where they will remain for three months. Captain Hocker, who is an instructor in the Department of Modern Languages, will attend classes at the University of Mexico.

Lt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero 3d, departed for Nantucket, Mass., where they have taken a cottage for the summer months. Lieutenant Hero will report to his new station at Fort Sill, Okla., in September, where he will be a student at the Field Artillery School.

Capt. and Mrs. Church Matthews had as their guests early this week Mr. and Mrs. Kendall Banning, of Old Lyme, Conn., and Mr. and Mrs. C. Wildrick Lentz, of Short Hills, N. J.

Captain and Mrs. Matthews departed for Maysville, Ky., where they will visit Captain Matthews' parents, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Matthews. They will pass the remainder of the summer as guests of Mrs. Matthews' parents, Col. and Mrs. George Wildrick, of Siasconnet, Mass.

Col. and Mrs. Leland Hobbs who are en route from Newport, R. I., to their new station in Washington, were guests this week of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Ryder. Other guests of the Ryders included Mrs. John W. Cotton, of Burlington, Vt., Miss Mary Hough, of Drexel Hills, Pa., Miss Caldwell Smith, of Evanston, Ill., and Miss Ann Bensley, of Athens, O.

Col. and Mrs. Roger G. Alexander had as guests this week Mrs. Earl McFarland, of Washington, Mrs. Hamilton Twitchell, of Washington, Miss Mary Brewster Lee, of Rochester, N. Y., Miss Mary Flood, of New York, and Miss Lydia Murray, of Tuxedo, N. Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Luther Smith, of Washington, departed this week after having passed several days as the guest of Captain and Mrs. Charles E. Hart.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tackett, of Washington, were guests this week of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gerald A. Counts. Mrs. Lawrence M. Jones and her daughter, Miss Barbara Jones, of Lincoln, Neb., will arrive today to be the guests for a week of the Counts. Major Jones is head football coach at the University of Nebraska.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

June 13, 1939

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown entertained at a luncheon on Sunday in honor of the British Consul in Baltimore, Captain John Taylor and Commodore H. H. Harwood, CBE, RN, of the British ship Exeter, which is now in Baltimore.

Mrs. Conrad, wife of Rear Adm. Charles Conrad, of Washington, is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer M. Jackson, Jr., at their home on Franklin Street.

Miss Gordon Claude Alexander, who is living with her grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon H. Claude, will leave on Thursday for Great Neck, Long Island, where she will visit Captain David W. Todd, USN, and Mrs. Todd.

Mrs. Hill, wife of Capt. Harry Hill, USN, and their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hill, are leaving by motor for Long Beach. En route they will visit Mrs. Hill's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hill at Bluefield, West Virginia.

Miss Sorrel Wainwright, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Richard Wainwright, returned on Saturday from a business trip to the National Headquarters of the Y.W.C.A. in New York. While there, Miss Wainwright attended the World's Fair.

Capt. Walter Sharp, USN, has gone to Connecticut where he will join his son, Mr. Willoughby Sharp, a student at Kent School. Before returning to Annapolis they will visit the World's Fair.

Capt. R. P. Ross, USMC, and Mrs. Ross left Annapolis last Friday for a short visit in New York before going to the West Coast.

Lt. T. C. S. Pointer and Lt. A. D. East of the H. M. S. Exeter were guests of honor at a dinner party last week given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Kipp, Jr., of Pine-on-the-Severn.

On Thursday night, Mrs. Mustin, wife of Lt. Dayd M. Mustin will entertain in honor of Miss Anne Howard and her bridesmaids. Miss Howard and Lt. Donald I. Thomas, USN, will be married on June 17th in St. Anne's Church. Also on Thursday, Lt. Thomas will give a dinner at the officers club for his groomsmen.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard Benson entertained at dinner on Monday in their quarters on the

Reina Mercedes in honor of the members of the crew of the Vamere.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

June 11, 1939

Admiral Claude C. Bloch, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and Mrs. Bloch, were guests at the dinner dance last evening sponsored by officer of the Fleet flagship as a farewell to the commanding officer, Capt. George N. Barker and Mrs. Barker, who are to leave this month for San Francisco.

More than 75 ship and staff officers attended. A highlight of the evening was the surprise presentation of humorous skits and take-offs on several prominent dinner guests.

An honorary degree of doctor of science "in recognition of public service and distinguished achievement in the field of science" was conferred upon Admiral Bloch yesterday by University of Southern California.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. George F. Neal, who are to leave in July for the admiral's new duty in San Francisco, were honored at a smartly appointed dinner Friday night given by Capt. and Mrs. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., in their home with bridge as the evening diversion. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Claude B. Mayo, Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Goodwin.

Mrs. Edward C. Kalbfus, wife of Admiral Kalbfus, was the complimented guest at an informal luncheon in Coast Club Tuesday preceding the June meeting of Officers' Wives Club, which she was instrumental in founding last year and of which she was the first president. Mrs. Alfred Richards, program chairman of the club, was the hostess and other guests included the program speaker, Mrs. Berkeley Jones of Pasadena, and officers of the club, including Mrs. Gilbert Rowcliff.

As a gift of appreciation from club members, Mrs. Kalbfus was presented with a copy of the book, "Flowers East and West," by J. Gregory Conway, teacher of the club's flower section. Mesdames Kalbfus and Rowcliff presided over the tea table during the social hour at the conclusion of Mrs. Jones' travel talk.

Mrs. Joseph A. Biello, wife of Captain Biello, Fleet Surgeon, was hostess in Pacific Coast Club Friday at a bridge luncheon complimenting wives of several Navy doctors who will leave soon with their husbands for new stations. Invited to the party were: Misses L. L. Pratt, John G. Ziegler, Camille Sharr, P. J. Ritchie, Kenneth Lowman, John Lutten, L. M. Desmond, Lloyd Newhouser, John T. Lynas, Clark Alexander, Francis C. Hertzog, T. F. Cooper, A. R. Alfred, W. H. Funk,

George Fowler and A. W. Kent.

USS New Mexico contingent assembled in Army-Navy Club yesterday afternoon at a farewell cocktail party for Capt. and Mrs. Walter Jacobs and to greet the new commanding officer, Capt. Cortland Baughman and Mrs. Baughman, who arrived recently from Washington, D. C. There were 75 present.

Capt. Jacob goes to duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I. Mrs. Jacobs and their daughter, Anne, accompanying him when he leaves Thursday by train. The other three children, Miss Winnie Fred Jacobs, Mrs. Mary Mullaney and Walter Jacobs, Jr., are en route East by motor.

Subdeb members of the Navy are anticipating a merry party Friday at Army-Navy Club in celebration of the birthday of Miss Rosemary Ziegemeier, daughter of Mrs. Henry Ziegemeier, widow of the late Admiral Ziegemeier. The younger set gather almost en masse every Friday night for the cold buffet supper served at Army-Navy Club.

Miss Doris Sherer, who is graduating this week from Wilson High School, was honored at a jolly luncheon given by her parents, Lt. Gottlieb Sherer, USN Ret., and Mrs. Sherer, with favors and flowers in the commencement motif and miniature figures in cap and gown marking places for seven classmates.

Society News

(Continued from Page 994)

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles Edison are returning to Washington Monday from their home at West Orange, N. J., where they rested after a sojourn at White Sulphur Springs, where the Assistant Secretary recuperated from a recent illness.

Col. R. V. Reed, military attache of the British Embassy who was decorated by the King on his recent visit here with the order of Commander of the Royal Victorian Order has left on an official tour of western cities which will last until the end of July.

Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Ens. Green Clay Goodloe, USN, after spending the winter in Washington, D. C., has taken an apartment on Maryland avenue in Annapolis while Ensign Goodloe is on duty on board the USS California, now at San Pedro.

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FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS-DIGEST

1 General Organization: The infantry on both sides has, for a long time, lacked uniformity and the same situation has continued to exist to a more or less extent to the present day.

Introduction: In an article entitled "Infantry in the Spanish War," Major Andriot, French Army, makes some interesting comments on the employment of infantry.

The author states in the beginning that due consideration must be given to certain deficiencies affecting infantry organization, training and materiel. Initially, in many cases the materiel was inefficient or inadequate; in others, it was improperly used and handled by partially trained personnel.

The relative combat value of the opponents is not easily gauged; in many ways, the improvisation of armies was similar to the initial situation in the American Civil War.

a. Government Militia: The initial formations were based on armed labor organizations and conscripts. For a long time the combat value of the militia was practically nil; however, little by little a certain amount of training has been acquired although combat efficiency leaves much to be desired.

International Brigades: These units are characterized as volunteers from different countries with cadres formed by veterans of the World War. Generally speaking, the successes obtained by the government have been due to the international brigades which developed more or less rapidly into fairly cohesive fighting bodies.

b. Nationalist. The foundation of General Franco's forces were:

Regular army units which in 1936 passed to the command of General Franco, approximately 60% of the peace establishment.

Regular contingents from Morocco, principally the Foreign Legion but composed almost entirely of Spaniards and certain native forces.

Phalangists: civil contingents which were recruited initially (1933) to preserve order.

Requetes: Carlist volunteers recruited in Navarre.

Civil guards: Police contingents; very good troops similar to French Gendarmerie and Garde Mobile.

Foreign contingents: Italian and German volunteers of undetermined numbers.

The Italian Legion was composed of cadres and men from the Black Shirt Divisions, disbanded after the conquest of Abyssinia. The German volunteers were mostly specialists who operate modern German materiel. They were principally artillerymen and aviators, only a few serving in the infantry.

Moroccan troops were well trained and well equipped. The Italian volunteers have had war experience. The phalangists and the requetes are courageous but have been difficult to handle; in 1937 they were incorporated into regular infantry units.

2. Men, Materiel and Equipment: The Spanish War has shown that infantry still plays the preponderant role in combat. As always, the infantryman gains, occupies and holds terrain and in the end determines success or failure.

The world-wide progress made in armament apparently has not made possible the substitution of the machine for the man. It is an error to believe that future wars will be conducted primarily with tanks, airplanes and guns.

Temporary results due solely to materiel have been obtained, but final success has never been secured by a commander who neglected to employ infantry to occupy and retain the conquered ground. Airplanes used in large numbers against ground troops may disperse them, demoralize them temporarily and inflict heavy losses; the same can be said of tanks or artillery, but when all is said and done infantry is the deciding factor. Machine guns, accompanying weapons and tanks will give maximum results

Infantry in the Spanish Civil War

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only when operated and employed by efficient infantry.

3. Attack and Defense. It has been claimed that the Spanish war has demonstrated the superiority of defense over the attack.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. If properly supported, trained infantry in the attack will always obtain tactical results far and beyond those obtained by infantry remaining on the defensive. Progress in materiel and armament favors the defense, but cannot substitute the negative advantages of the defense for the positive advantages of the offense.

While infantry attack has become more and more difficult, it has not become impossible, for with infantry materiel, tanks, automatic arms, mortars, the task is greatly facilitated; while certain advantages, already foreseen, have accrued to the defense, the respective values of attack and defense have not been altered by events in the Spanish war.

The author adds that efficient defense requires ability above that possessed by improvised troops and that strong positions, weakly held, offer feeble resistance to a determined enemy. With reference to the "Iron ring" at Bilbao, erected by the Basques in 1936-37, he states: The defensive system was well built by specialists but did not resist the Nationalist attacks for two reasons, viz:

a. Trace and siting: Though well conceived from a technical viewpoint and excellent construction, the defenses were tactically deficient due to poor siting, lack of continuity in the defense system, absence of good flanking fires, absolute ignorance of the employment of the reverse slope and lack of organization in depth except in certain localities.

b. Defensive garrison: As General Duval states: It is a gross error to think that a defensive position consists only of entrenchments. The efficiency of a position depends upon the men who man it. The position was held by insufficient and untrained infantry. Instead of 70,000 men necessary to hold 70 kms of trench system, the Basques had hardly 50,000.

4. Infantry and Stabilized Fronts: While progress in armament has not clearly established the supremacy of defense over attack, it does modify the form of warfare. Present armament and especially that of the infantry, tend to stabilization.

Infantry was able to reestablish itself more easily than heretofore on a position, after a retrograde movement providing it made full use of its automatic arms and weapons, was adequately supported by artillery, and organized the terrain rapidly and judiciously.

It has been contended that motorization would give operations a mobility hitherto unknown and would tend to offset stabilization; in Spain, motorization has failed in that respect.

5. Tanks and Armored Vehicles. The author reviews different types of tanks employed in this theater of war: the German light tanks, the Fiat Ansaldo and the Russian T 26 and T 28, and concludes that the German and Italian tanks have not given complete satisfaction, due to inadequate armor. He also points to the failure of certain tank attacks due to lack of artillery and infantry support. He accentuates the necessity of armor rather than speed and points out the impossibility of getting on a target when traveling

more than 12 miles an hour over rough ground.

Due to lack of artillery, in the beginning at least, antitank guns were very dangerous when not destroyed or neutralized. This destruction or neutralization has now become one of the principal tasks of the artillery preparation. Machine guns and accompanying weapons of the attacking infantry must also locate and destroy them.

6. Antitank Weapons. Concerning antitank weapons, Spain constituted a proving ground and antitank defense appears to have outstripped tank development.

The antitank guns which have given the best results are:

a. The 13 mm Hotchkiss gun.

b. The 20 mm Oerlikon gun.

c. The 25 mm Hotchkiss gun.

d. The 47 mm P. A. K. German gun.

The characteristics of this armament are as follows:

a. 13 mm Hotchkiss gun:

Weight—200 kgs. (441 lbs.).

Maximum rate of fire—450 rounds per minute.

Weight of projectile—52 grams (1.8 oz.).

The projectile contains no explosive charge. Its power of penetration exceeds slightly that of the machine gun. Good results are obtained when vulnerable parts of the tank are hit.

b. 20 mm Oerlikon gun:

Weight—30 kgs. (661 lbs.).

Maximum rate of fire—300 rounds per minute.

Weight of projectile (tracer)—139 grams (4.9 oz.).

Contains an explosive charge of 4 to 9 grams.

This small shell penetrates armor as follows:

15 mm thickness 1200 meters

30 mm thickness 500 meters

40 mm thickness 300 meters

A 20 mm automatic rifle, model 1936, possessing the same characteristics as the gun up to a range of 500 meters has been built by Oerlikon. It weighs 42 kgs (93 lbs.) and is broken down into two parts for transportation, 20 and 22 kgs respectively. It employs the same projectile as the gun.

c. 25 mm Hotchkiss gun:

Weight—800 kgs (1764 lbs.).

Maximum rate of fire—180 rounds per minute.

Weight of projectile—330 grams (11.6 oz.).

Explosive charge: 18 grams (0.6 oz.).

The weight of this gun makes handling difficult.

d. 47 mm P. A. K. (Panzer-Abwehr-Kanone) German gun.

It has not been possible to obtain definite information on the characteristics of this weapon. It is probably similar to the 37 mm A-Tk gun, built by the Rhein-Metall Company, which is now being developed in an American adaptation.

e. Mortars, light and medium calibers. Due to insufficient artillery, the infantry mortar has been used to a large extent. It has been very efficient against troops occupying positions, defiladed against flat trajectory weapons.

7. Infantry and Motor Transportation. The author states that it will often be more advantageous for infantry to advance by marching rather than utilize vehicles which are tied to roads and exposed to hostile aviation. Unless assured of control of the air or at least efficient

protection infantry—when relatively close to the enemy—should advance under its own power.

8. Infantry defense against air attacks: Infantry has very often been attacked by low flying airplanes, either during an attack or defense of a position. Such attacks have had great moral if not material effect and have apparently demonstrated that anti-aircraft fire is inefficient against low flying ships, possibly due to surprise, effect on morale and speed.

The Spanish operations have shown that aviation will be used more and more to intervene in the ground attack; consequently infantry anti-aircraft defense must be perfected.

9. Localities in Defense:

Importance: Localities have played an important role in the Spanish war. Government troops especially have utilized this means of resistance and at first the attacker suffered heavy losses, due to lack of artillery.

Tactics: As a result, street fighting tactics have been developed. In general infantry advances through a locality employing parallel or converging lines, depending upon the principal thoroughfares. Resistance is no longer attacked from the front but reduced by flanking or encircling maneuvers.

Attack: Independent of the above maneuvers, various problems arise, the principal ones being:

(a) Passing crossroads under fire delivered from barricades and trenches (neutralization of these obstacles by automatic weapons installed in neighboring houses taking the obstacles in reverse).

(b) Advancing in a street under fire from windows or roofs.

(c) Attack of a house or a group of houses transformed into a center of resistance (choice of approach, progression by tunnelling under neighboring houses, determination of the jump off line and the firing line).

(d) Exploitation of success (pursuit, defense of conquered objectives, precautions against counter-attacks, search).

During such combats the attackers have often employed tanks. Experience has shown that tanks should never go in alone. Without the immediate support of infantry, they are even more vulnerable than in open country and are unable to escape.

Defense: The following is indicated:

(a) The interdiction of a street or square through employment of flanking fire or with the aid of obstacles (trenches, barricades).

(b) The defense of a house or a group of houses (advance defense, defense which includes the immediate protection of a house and the resistance from within).

(c) The utilization of reserves which must be able to proceed rapidly to a threatened point.

In street fighting, the grenade has been extensively employed.

10. Conclusion: The author concludes that nothing new has been developed from the standpoint of infantry combat though the antitank gun has taken part for the first time in battle and has proved to be a very efficient weapon.

The Spanish war has, however, brought out interesting facts concerning the value of infantry and armament and materiel. Further, it has shown that despite the constant development, perfection and increase of materiel, the infantry remains the principal arm.

(Revue Militaire Generale) —C. A. W.

Adm. Leahy Confirmed

The United States Senate on Tuesday, June 13, confirmed the nomination of Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, to be Governor of Puerto Rico upon his retirement from active duty in the Navy.

Sergeants on Foreign Service

Effective July 1, 1939, and pending the revision of AR 615-210, the following instructions have been announced to govern replacement of noncommissioned officers on foreign service:

1. Transfers to and from foreign service of non-commissioned officers above grade 4, and sergeants (grade 4) of the Air Corps, Medical Department, and DEML, and all enlisted men of the Finance Department and the 2nd Signal Service Company will be made in grade.

2. Sergeants (grade 4), except those of the Air Corps, Medical Department, Finance Department, DEML, and the 2nd Signal Service Company, will not be transferred in grade to foreign service commands as replacements for sergeants returning to the United States. Replacements will be made in the grade of private.

3. All sergeants (grade 4) who were promoted or appointed to that grade before July 1, 1939, while on foreign service and who serve two years continuously in that or higher grade while on foreign service, will not be reduced in grade because of return to the United States at expiration of foreign service tour including extension thereto.

4. All sergeants (grade 4) except Air Corps, Medical Department, Finance Department, DEML, and 2nd Signal Service Company, who are appointed or promoted to that grade after July 1, 1939, while on foreign service will be reduced to the grade of private on the date of departure from the overseas department for the United States at termination of foreign service.

5. All sergeants (grade 4) of the Field Artillery, Infantry, Coast Artillery Corps, Corps of Engineers, Quartermaster Corps, Chemical Warfare Service, Signal Corps (except 2nd Signal Service Company), and Ordnance Department serving in overseas departments who were transferred from the United States in grade 4 and who have completed the required tour of foreign service will be eligible for return to the United States in grade. For a period of approximately two years from the effective date of these instructions, sergeants of these arms and services who are eligible to return to the United States in grade will upon transfer to the United States be assigned to existing vacancies in the United States, or will be carried as surplus in grade in the United States until absorbed. Thereafter such sergeants transferred to the United States will be assigned in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6b, AR 615-210.

6. All sergeants (grade 4) who were transferred to overseas departments in that grade and who are transferred to the United States, except for the convenience of the Government or as patients, before completing the prescribed tour of foreign service will be reduced to the grade of private on the date of departure from the overseas department for the United States.

7. All vacancies created by reductions made under these instructions will be filled locally in the overseas command.

8. Nothing in the foregoing instructions will prevent a sergeant in the United States making application for voluntary transfer to foreign service in grade.

OBITUARIES

Hon. Charles Henry Robb, retired Justice of the U. S. Courts of Appeals of the District of Columbia, died at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1939.

Justice Robb began his law career at Bellows Falls, Vt., where he later served as State's Attorney. He won national fame in 1903 for his work on mail fraud cases, as assistant Attorney General of the Post Office Department. He was later assigned to conduct the second trial of Senator Joseph R. Burton of Kansas, charged with accepting compensation while a member of the Senate and later convicted. He was appointed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in 1906, from which he retired in 1937.

Justice Robb is survived by his son, Mr. Roger Robb, of Washington, D. C., and a daughter, Mrs. Priscilla Robb Billings, wife of 1st Lt. Elliot A. Billings, USMC-Res., who recently completed a tour of extended active duty with the Marine Corps Bombardment Squadron at Quantico, Va., and who is now a pilot for the Pan-American Airways. Lieutenant and Mrs. Billings reside in Miami.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ANKENBRANDT—Born at Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, Ohio, to Capt. and Mrs. Francis L. Ankenbrandt, SC, USA, a daughter, Joan Hubbard.

BULEY—Born at Richmond, Va., May 16, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Buley, a son, Paul Richardson, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Harry Foster, FD, USA.

FOOTT—Born at Swedish Hospital, Seattle, Wash., May 29, 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. George Wade Foott, Jr. (SC), USN, a son, George Wade Foott, III.

HENRY—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., June 4, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. George E. Henry, AC, USA, a son; grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Albert M. Jones, Inf., USA.

JACOBSEN—Born at General Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y., May 30, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. William H. Jacobsen, USN, a daughter, Julie Frances.

LINDSEY—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., May 29, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Eugene E. Lindsey, USN, a daughter, Mary Louise.

MARTIN—Born June, 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. William I. Martin, USA, a son, Richard Inman Martin.

MATHEWS—Born at Sternberg Hospital, Manila, P. I., April 5, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. James J. Mathews, Inf., USA, a daughter, Scott; granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Mathews of Fort Jones, Calif., and of Col. and Mrs. W. R. Scott, Inf., USA, Schofield Barracks, T. H.

REEVES—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Benning, Ga., June 12, 1939, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. James H. Reeves, Jr., Inf., USA, a son, James Haynes, III, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James H. Reeves, USA-Ret., and Maj. and Mrs. Leonard H. Sims, FD, USA.

WILLIAMS—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sill, Okla., May 26, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles L. Williams, Jr., FA, USA, a son, Robert Harry.

WILLIAMS—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Huntington, W. Va., May 30, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Stuart Williams, Inf.-Res., a daughter, Carolyn Diane, granddaughter of the late Col. Charles F. Williams, USMC, and Mrs. Williams.

WILLINK—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., June 9, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Willink, OD, USA, a son, John Gretton Willink.

Married

ALLEN-WHITE—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., Miss Virginia Margaret White, to 2nd Lt. Raymond W. Allen, Jr., FA, USA.

AMICK-ORR—Married at Holy Trinity Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1939, Miss Muriel Kyle Orr, to 2nd Lt. Elliott W. Amick, Inf., USA.

BAILEY-GRAHAM—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., Miss Elizabeth Eldora Graham, to 2nd Lt. Wilbur W. Bailey, SC, USA.

CAMP-WHITE—Married at Rectory, Holy Trinity Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Viola May White, to 2nd Lt. Robert H. Camp, FA, USA.

CARPENTER-GODING—Married at West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Dorothy B. Goding, to 2nd Lt. John Wilson Carpenter, FA, USA.

DAVIS-MORELLO—Married at Holy Trinity Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 14, 1939, Miss Maria Luisa Jacqueline Dominguez Morello, to 2nd Lt. John T. Davis, Inf., USA.

DIERDORFF-CLAUDE—Married at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Long Beach, Calif., June 10, 1939, Miss Rebecca Dulany Claude, to Lt. Comdr. Ross A. Dierdorff, USN.

DOLLE-MCMULLEN—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Ruby Lorraine McMullen, to 2nd Lt. Walter C. Dolle, SC, USA.

EWOLDT-ORRICK—Married at St. John's Church, Georgetown, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1939, Miss Lucy Orrick, to Ens. Leonard E. Ewaldt, USN.

FEDDERN-BOWER—Married at St. Clement's Church, Honolulu, T. H., May 26, 1939, Miss Barbara Clephane Bower, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Gordon S. Bower, (SC), USN, to Av. Cadet Robert Feddern, USNR.

FLORANCE-EGERTON—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Margaret Egerton, to 2nd Lt. Charles W. Florence, Jr., Inf., USA.

FULLAWAY-DEAS—Married at Grace Cathedral Chapel, San Francisco, Calif., June 8, 1939, Miss Amy Elizabeth Deas, to Ens. Frank Lewis Fullaway, USNR.

JAMES-SIMON—Married at San Antonio, Tex., May 31, 1939, Mrs. Margaret Peacock Simon, to Capt. Sarratt Thaddeus James, Inf., USA.

HATHORN-FITCH—Married at Norfolk, Va., June 5, 1939, Miss Arrelee W. Fitch, daughter of Lt. Comdr. Francis E. Fitch, USN, to Av. Cadet Vincent L. Hathorn, USNR.

HERSTAD-ROBINS—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Geraldine Robins, to 2nd Lt. John O. Herstad, CAC, USA.

HULL-CAVANAGH—Married at Holy Trinity Rectory, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Dorothy Agnes Cavanagh, to 2nd Lt. Donald Franklyn Hull, Inf., USA.

JEWELL-HAY—Married at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., June 8, 1939, Miss Barbara Hay, granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Hay, USA, to Mr. Richard Leland Jewell.

JORDON-HENDERSON—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Elsie May Henderson, to 2nd Lt. Ralph E. Jordan, CAC, USA.

KELLY-BROWN—Married at Long Beach, Calif., June 3, 1939, Miss Betty Frances Brown, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert W. Brown, JAGD, USA, to Ens. John Curtis Kelly, USN.

KEPPLE-LITTLE—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Rita Virginia Little, to 2nd Lt. Charles D. Kepple, Inf., USA.

KUHN-MCDANIELS—Married at Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., June 3, 1939, Miss Helen Frances McDaniels, to 2nd Lt. Cedric Hudson Kuhn, USMC.

LEWIS-WILSON—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Dorothy Roberta Wilson, to 2nd Lt. Chandler G. Lewis, Inf., USA.

MCCOLLAM-CAVANAGH—Married at Holy Trinity Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Gertrude Veronice Cavanagh, to 2nd Lt. Albert Edgar McCollam, CE, USA.

MCCONNELL-TATE—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Natalie Pearl Tate, to 2nd Lt. William J. McConnell, Inf., USA.

MCCRORY-KENNELLY—Married at Rectory of Holy Trinity Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Kathleen Kennelly, to 2nd Lt. James L. McCrory, Jr., Inf., USA.

McFARLAND-LONG—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 14, 1939, Miss Geraldine E. Long, to 2nd Lt. Cecil C. McFarland, Inf., USA.

MAGOFFIN-LONGIST—Married at Post Chapel, Randolph Field, Tex., June 3, 1939, Miss June Longist, to 2nd Lt. Morton David Magoffin, AC, USA.

MAXWELL-HAWK—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 14, 1939, Miss Nancy Elizabeth Hawk, to 2nd Lt. John B. Maxwell, II, Cav., USA.

MILLS-STEWART—Married at the Church of the Crossroads, Honolulu, T. H., June 6, 1939, Mrs. Mary A. W. Stewart, widow of Capt. Elwood M. S. Stewart, Inf., USA, to Mr. George W. Mills.

NEEL-KEYES—Married at Vallejo, Calif., June 4, 1939, Miss Elizabeth Ann Keyes, to Ens. John W. Neel, USN.

PICKETT-STANTON—Married at Christ's Church, Rye, N. Y., June 14, 1939, Miss Jane Myratt Stanton, to 2nd Lt. George Edward Pickett, SC, USA.

REEVES-FRANCE—Married at West Point Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Geraldine Le Von France, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gerald D. France, MC, USA, to 2nd Lt. Joseph Richardson Reeves, FA, USA.

REYNOLDS-AMBERG—Married at West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1939, Miss Catherine Amberg, to 2nd Lt. Joseph E. Reynolds, Inf., USA.

RITCHIE-PRESTON—Married at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., June 16, 1939, Miss Eleanor Preston, to Capt. William Ludlow Ritchie, AC, USA.

ROBINETTE-MULHERON—Married at Rectory, Holy Trinity Chapel, West Point,

N. Y., June 14, 1939, Miss Jean Mulheron, to 2nd Lt. Albert Le Roy Robinette, Inf., USA.

SAMUEL-BUTCHER—Married at St. Francis' Chapel, San Diego, Calif., June 17, 1939, Miss Mary Ellen Butcher, to Ens. Thomas William Samuel, USN.

SCHAEFER-THOMAS—Married at First Presbyterian Church, Pensacola, Fla., June 1, 1939, Miss Beverley Thomas, to Lt. (jg) Gordon Eugene Schaefer, USN.

SEAWER-EILERTSEN—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 14, 1939, Miss Mary Evelyn Eilertsen, to 2nd Lt. Philip R. Seaver, CAC, USA.

SHOWALTER-HANFORD—Married at West Point Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Lucile Hanford, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward S. Hanford, FA, USA, to 2nd Lt. Wilbur E. Showalter, FA, USA.

SOMERVILLE-WAGNER—Married at St. George's Episcopal Church, Newburgh, N. Y., June 17, 1939, Miss Virginia Wagner, to Capt. Duncan Sloan Somerville, FA, USA.

STONE-SHELLS—Married at Holy Trinity Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Delores Anne Shells, to 2nd Lt. William C. Stone, Jr., Inf., USA.

TATUM-DUBARD—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Ann Dubard, to 2nd Lt. Daniel F. Tatum, Inf., USA.

THOMAS-HOWARD—Married at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., June 17, 1939, Miss Anne Howard, to Lt. (jg) Donald Irving Thomas, USN.

THORNTON-ST. JAMES—Married at Christ Church, Washington, D. C., June 3, 1939, Miss Anna Ruth St. James, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Robert Grier St. James, Inf., USA, to Mr. Robert Lancaster Thornton.

WALLINGTON-HILGARD—Married at Washington, D. C., June 15, 1939, Miss Mari- anne Felipa Hilgard, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Milosh R. Hilgard, USA-Ret., to Lt. Col. Edward C. Wallington, CWS, USA.

WENDORF-PFEFFER—Married at Rectory, Holy Trinity Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1939, Miss Mary Jane Pfeffer, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Pfeffer, MC, USA, to 2nd Lt. Hulien Dee Wendorf, FA, USA.

WHIPPLE-LEIGHTON—Married at St. Peter's by the Sea Chapel, Mare Island, Calif., June 11, 1939, Miss Marian Leighton, daughter of Capt. Frank T. Leighton, USN, to Lt. Walter Whipple, USN.

WHITE-KOCH—Married at Naval Training Station Chapel, San Diego, Calif., Miss Ruth Koch, to Ens. Donald M. White, USN.

WILSON-LAWSON—Married at West Point Chapel, West Point, N. Y., June 14, 1939, Miss Catherine Lawson, to 2nd Lt. Woodrow W. Wilson, CE, USA.

Died

DEMING—Died at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 15, 1939, Comdr. Raymond Arnold Deming, USN.

FLYNN—Died at Monticello, N. Y., May 30, 1939, Mrs. Cornelia M. Flynn, wife of Lt. Col. William F. Flynn, USA-Ret.

GRANT—Died at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., June 12, 1939, Lt. Col. Charles H. Grant, who served as Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance, during the World War.

HARDIN—Died at Denver, Colo., June 7, 1939, Maj. Charles B. Hardin, USA-Ret.

KING—Died at Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., June 11, 1939, Lt. William Oscar King, USN-Ret.

KIRCHMIE—Died at Massaponox, Va., June 12, 1939, Mrs. Bertha W. Kirchmier, wife of Lt. Frederick M. Kirchmier, (CC), USN-Ret.

KREPS—Died at Pacific Grove, Calif., June 10, 1939, Lt. Col. Jacob F. Kreps, USA-Ret.

ROBB—Died at Washington, D. C., July 10, 1939, Justice Charles H. Robb, father of Roger Robb and Mrs. Priscilla Robb Billings, wife of 1st Lt. Elliot A. Billings, USMC-Res.

STEESE—Died at Scripps Hospital, La Jolla, Calif., June 8, 1939, Irene Gifford Steese, telephone supervisor, SC, USA, A. E. F. France, wife of Capt. George M. Steese, USA-Ret.

TRUMBO—Died at Maywood, Ill., June 8, 1939, Lt. Col. George A. F. Trumbo, USA-Ret.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 993)

TRANSFERS

Capt. John A. Hall, (Inf.), JAGD, to JAGD.
2nd Lt. James J. Cosgrove, Cav., to QMC,
from Ft. Clark, Tex., to Ft. D. A. Russell,
Tex., as asst. to QM.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Joseph L. Aylward, from Chicago to
duty with IGD, 7th CA, Omaha, Neb.
W. O. Albert N. Howard, from Omaha,
Neb., to temp. duty Governors Island, N. Y.,
thence to San Juan, P. R., for duty with IGD.
W. O. Joseph Lambert, from Ft. Slocum,
N. Y., to duty with QMC, Ft. Dix, N. J.
W. O. Thomas M. Stack, Presidio of San
Francisco, retired on his own application
after more than 35 years service, June 30.
W. O. Marvin L. Kafer, from Raritan Ar-
senal, N. J., to 6th Platoon, 10th Ord. Serv.
Co., Barksdale Fld., La., July 10, with temp.
training duty at Langley Fld., Va.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Following retired June 30, station indicated:

Tech. Sgt. Barney Forbes, FD, Mitchell
Fld., N. Y.
Sgt. Sergio Estrada, Troop B, 26th Cav.,
(PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.
Sgt. Jorge Caliboyot, Battery F, 92nd C.
A., (PS), Ft. Mills, P. I.
Sgt. Lazaro Bautista, Troop E, 26th Cav.,
(PS), Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.
1st Sgt. Santiago Nebres, Battery C, 91st
C. A., (PS), Ft. Mills, P. I.
St. Sgt. Jose Montalban, MD, (PS), Ft.
Stotsenburg, P. I.
1st Sgt. Abraham Trent, Co. G, 24th Inf.,
Ft. Benning, Ga.
M. Sgt. Morris Swett, FA Sch. Det., Ft.
Sill, Okla.
Cpl. Anastacio Quintero, By. D, 92d CA
(PS), Ft. Mills, P. I.
Cpl. Julian Manansan, Co. D, 45th Inf.,
(PS), Pettit Bks., P. I.
Sgt. Timoteo V. Taylan, Co. C, 14th Eng.
(PS), Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.
Sgt. Lauriano Nunga, Co. G, 12th Med.
Reg. (PS), Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.
St. Sgt. Michael E. Shea, By. A, 8th FA,
Schofield Bks., T. H.
1st Sgt. Bigge Roberts, Hq. By., 2nd CA, Ft.
Monroe, Va.
Staff. Sgt. Murtranious Holmes, DEML,
(Hq. det., Overseas Recruit Depot), Ft. Slocum,
N. Y.
Tech. Sgt. Jesse C. Foster, MD, Vancouver
Bks., Wash.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended active duty with QMC

1st Lt. James Charles Davie, QM-Res., con-
tinued on active duty, Philadelphia QM
Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., to Dec. 23.

Extended active duty with MD

1st Lt. Paul Braden Wilson, Med.-Res., to
Wash., D. C., June 15, to Dec. 14, 1939.
1st Lt. John Marshall Salyer, Med.-Res., to
Denver, Colo., July 5, 1939, to Jan. 4, 1940.
1st Lt. Samuel Aaron Weiss, Med.-Res.,
continued on active duty, Denver, Colo., to
Dec. 31, 1939.

Capt. Louis Jay Weinstein, Med.-Res., con-
tinued on active duty, Denver, Colo., to Dec.
31, 1939.

Capt. Paul Wilbur Hogan, Med.-Res., con-
tinued on active duty, Denver, Colo., to Jan.
4, 1940.

Extended active duty with AC

1st Lt. Arthur Vernon Jones, Jr., Air-Res.,
continued on active duty, Hamilton Fld.,
Calif., to home, Los Angeles, Calif., June 15,
1940.

1st Lt. John Louis DuFrane, Jr., Air-Res.,
continued on active duty, Hamilton Fld.,
Calif., to home, Oakland, Calif., June 15,
1940.

1st Lt. Carlos John Cochrane, Air-Res.,
continued on active duty, Langley Fld.,
Hampton, Va., to home, Topeka, Kans., June
15, 1940.

1st Lt. Weldon Marion James, Air-Res.,
continued on active duty, Randolph Fld.,
Tex., to home, Ft. Worth, June 15, 1940.

1st Lt. John Riley Kane, Air-Res., con-
tinued on active duty, Barksdale Fld., La., to
home, June 15, 1940.

1st Lt. Ormond John Mosman, Air-Res.,
continued on active duty, Ft. Lewis, Wash.,
to home, Moscow, Idaho, June 15, 1940.

1st Lt. John Philip Stewart, Air-Res., con-
tinued on active duty, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to
home, Riverside, Calif., June 15, 1940.

1st Lt. Marshall Allen Elkins, Air-Res.,
continued on active duty, Randolph Fld.,
Tex., to June 15, 1940.

1st Lt. John Franklin Biggerstaff, Air-Res.,
continued on active duty at Patterson Fld.,
Ohio, to June 15, 1940.

2nd Lt. Walter Franklin Wilbur, Air-Res.,
continued on active duty Randolph Fld., Tex.,
to June 30, 1940.

2nd Lt. William Pleasant Ragsdale, Jr.,
Air-Res., continued on active duty at Lang-
ley Fld., Va., to June 30, 1940.

Following 1st lieutenants, Air-Res., con-
tinued on active duty at Randolph Fld., Tex.,
to June 15, 1940; Frederic Colbert Gray, Jr.,
and William Quenton Quearns Rankin.

2nd Lt. Jael Southmayd Marks, Air-Res.,
continued on active duty at March Fld.,
Calif., to June 30, 1940.

2nd Lt. Cedric Elston Hudgens, Air-Res.,
continued on active duty at Brooks Fld.,
Tex., to June 30, 1940.

2nd Lt. Moultrie Powell Freeman, Air-Res.,
continued on active duty at Kelly Fld., Tex.,
to June 30, 1940.

1st Lt. Ernest Franklin Williams, Air-
Res., continued on active duty at Langley
Fld., Va., to July 1, 1940.

1st Lt. Robert Byron McClellan, Air-Res.,
continued on active duty at Barksdale Fld.,
La., to June 15, 1940.

1st Lt. Jay Lanham Gentry, Air-Res., con-
tinued on active duty at Randolph Fld., Tex.,
to June 30, 1940.

2nd Lt. Monty Duran Wilson, Air-Res.,
continued on active duty at Lowry Fld.,
Colo., to June 30, 1940.

Following first lieutenants, Air-Res., con-
tinued on active duty at Randolph Fld.,
Tex., to June 15, 1940: George Stevenson
Buchanan, Frank Vines Haynes, James
Crawford McGehee, and Frank Beard Scott.

2nd Lt. James Austin Philpott, Air-Res.,
Hawaiian Dept., continued on active duty to
June 30, 1940.

Two weeks active duty training

2nd Lt. Richard Andrew Lamphier, QM-
Res., to Ft. Devens, Mass., June 11.

Capt. Ulrich Sherman Lyons, MI-Res., to
Wash., D. C., June 12.

2nd Lt. Albert Dow Martin, Jr., Sig-Res.,
to Governors Island, N. Y., June 11.

1st Lt. Rena Austin Taylor, Ord.-Res., to
Raritan Arsenal, N. J., June 11.

2nd Lt. Walter Rossiter MacNaughton,
QM-Res., to Ft. Devens, Mass., June 11.

2nd Lt. William Thomas Heckart, QM-
Res., to Camp Custer, Mich., June 17.

2nd Lt. Roy Lanphere, QM-Res., to Camp
Custer, Mich., June 17.

1st Lt. George Wycliffe Misner, Ord.-Res.,
to Raritan Arsenal, N. J., June 13.

Following second lieutenants, QM-Res., to
Camp Custer, Mich., June 17: Edgar Henry
Craig, Arthur William Jacobs, John James
McGeough, Robert Clarence Reis, Harold Carl
Bodine, Frank John Driftler, Guss Kass,
Robert Westrich Lyons, Edward Adams
Mosher, Allen Dale Symonds, and John
Louis Tomasko.

Capt. Leo Francis Mullen, Eng.-Res., to
Pittsburgh Eng. Procurement Dist., June 18.

2nd Lt. Alfonso Den Hall, QM-Res., to
Camp Custer, Mich., June 17.

2nd Lt. William Lafayette Haas, QM-Res.,
to Camp Custer, Mich., June 17.

Lt. Col. John Glikson Whytlaw, Jr., Spec.-
Res., to Air Corps Procurement Planning
Rep., New York City, June 17.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

Following second lieutenants promoted to
first lieutenant:

Thomas Edward Cogdall, Inf.-Res.
Charles Martin Gettys, Inf.-Res.
Jestlin Lovell Spackman, CA-Res.
James Alton Bain, FA-Res.

Clarence Scott Davis, Inf.-Res.
Ralph Norman Hale, Engr.-Res.
William Clifford Hogg, QM-Res.

Robert Benjamin Waller, III, FA-Res.
Karl Edward Baumbelster, AC-Res.
Pete Brewster, AC-Res.

Donald Delos Ackerman, QM-Res.
James Frank Begole, QM-Res.
James Raymond Kile, QM-Res.

Frederick Norman Moseley, Jr., QM-Res.
Robert Chatham Woods, QM-Res.
Lyle Samuel Daugherty, CA-Res.

Robert Raymond DeBuck, Inf.-Res.
Charles Modeste DeCamps, Inf.-Res.
Charles William Elder, Eng.-Res.

John Garland Plunkett, Inf.-Res.
John Joseph Shukenn, Inf.-Res.
James William Wall, Inf.-Res.

West Point Weddings

(Continued from Page 994)

Miss Ruth Kort Kamp, of Lapeer,
Mich., was the maid of honor. 2nd Lt.
Earle L. Lerette was the best man.

Miss Geraldine Robins, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. Morrill R. Robins, of Sal-
ina, Utah, was married in the Cadet
Chapel at 2:00 p. m. to 2nd Lt. John O.
Herstad, son of Mrs. Joanna Herstad, of
Salt Lake City. Chaplain H. Fairfield
Butt performed the ceremony.

Miss Catherine A. Bodkin was the maid
of honor. Cadet Donald L. McMillan was
the best man.

Another wedding took place in the Rec-
tory of Holy Trinity Chapel at 2:00 p. m.
when Miss Viola May White, daughter of
Capt. and Mrs. Richard White, of
Brooklyn, N. Y., became the bride of 2nd
Lt. Robert H. Camp, son of Mrs. John
C. Branch, of "The Dalles," Wasco
County, Wash. Father George G. Mur-
dock performed the ceremony.

The bride's sister, Miss Eleanor White,
was maid of honor. Lieutenant Camp's

brother, Cadet John H. Camp, acted as
best man.

Miss Natalie Pearl Tate, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Roy Tate, of Spring-
field, Ill., was married in the Cadet
Chapel at 2:30 to 2nd Lt. William J.
McConnell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Strubbe
McConnell, of Shreveport, La. Chaplain
H. Fairfield Butt performed the cere-
mony.

Mrs. Burt Heltness, of Rochelle, Ill.,
was the maid of honor. 2nd Lt. Richard
D. Wolfe was best man.

Miss Margaret Egerton, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pasman, of Shaker
Heights, O., and Lake Isosco, Haskell,
N. J., was married in the Cadet Chapel
at four o'clock to 2nd Lt. Charles W.
Flourance, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W.
Flourance, of Central Valley, N. Y. Chap-
lain H. Fairfield Butt officiated.

Miss May L. Egerton acted as her sister's
maid of honor. Mr. James P. Florance,
the groom's brother, was the best
man.

At four o'clock Miss Mary Jane Pfeffer,
daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles A.
Pfeffer, of West Point, was married to
2nd Lt. Hulen Dee Wendorf, son of Mr.
and Mrs. R. Wendorf, of West, Tex. The
marriage took place in the Rectory of the
Holy Trinity Chapel with Father George
G. Murdock officiating.

The bride was given in marriage by
her father. Mrs. Albert McCollam was
matron of honor. 2nd Lt. Carl McFerren
was best man.

Miss Dolores Anne Shells, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. James H. Shells, of New
Rochelle, N. Y., was married to 2nd Lt.
William C. Stone, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs.
William Carter Stone, of Westminster,
Md., in the Holy Trinity Chapel. Father
George G. Murdock performed the cere-
mony.

Mrs. Harold I. Shells, of Pelham, was
matron of honor and Miss Virginia A.
McUhan, of New Rochelle, was maid of
honor. 2nd Lt. John R. Looney was best
man.

Miss Lucile Hanford, daughter of Lt.
Col. and Mrs. Edward C. Hanford, of
Washington, was married in the Cadet
Chapel to 2nd Lt. Wilbur E. Showalter,
son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur A. Showalter,
of Penolosa, Kan. Chaplain H. Fairfield
Butt performed the ceremony.

Mrs. David Brown, of New York, was
matron of honor. 2nd Lt. Arthur W. Al-
len, Jr. was the best man.

Miss Elsie May Henderson, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Phillips Henderson,
of Norwell, Mass., was married to 2nd
Lt. Ralph E. Jordan, son of Mrs. Ellen
Jordan, of Brockton, Mass. The cere-
mony took place in the Cadet Chapel at
five o'clock with Chaplain H. Fairfield
Butt officiating.

Mrs. Clarence W. Piper, of Rockland,
Mass., was the matron of honor. Lt. Ellis-
worth Jacoby was the best man.

Miss Catherine Remson Lawson, daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence M. Lawson,
of El Paso, Tex., was married to Lt.
Woodrow W. Wilson, son of Mr. Lee Wil-
son, of Ozona, Tex. Mrs. Karl Scherer,
of West Point, was her sister's matron of
honor. Lt. John B. Maxwell was best man.

Miss Geraldine E. Long, daughter of
the late Judge John R. Long and Mrs.
Long, of Russell, Kan., was married to Lt.
Ceil C. McFarland, son of Mrs. Sadie C.
McFarland, of Wichita, Kan., in the Cadet
Chapel. Mrs. M. R. McFarland, Jr., of
Wichita, was the matron of honor. Mr.
M. R. McFarland, brother of the groom,
was best man.

Miss Nancy Elizabeth Hawk, daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hawk, of
Oakland, Calif., was married to Lt. John
B. Maxwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Max-
well, of Portales, New Mexico, in the
Cadet Chapel. Mrs. John H. Collier, of
Fort Myer, Va., was the matron of honor
and Miss Betty Jones, of Oakland, was the
bridesmaid. Lt. Woodrow W. Wilson was
best man.

Miss Jean Louise Mulheron, daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. William Mulheron, of
Westfield, N. J., was married to Lt. Al-
bert J. Robinette, son of Mr. William H.
Robinette, of Quinlan, Tex., in the Rec-
tory of Holy Trinity Chapel. Miss Betty
Mulheron, sister of the bride, was the

maid of honor. Cadet James L. Rogers
was best man.

Miss Mary Evelyn Ellertsen, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. Anders Christian Ellertsen,
of Worcester, Mass., was married to Lt.
Philip R. Seaver, son of Mr. and Mrs.
Maurice Elmer Seaver, of Worcester,
Mass., in the Cadet Chapel. Mrs. Harry
Volks, of Worcester, was her sister's only
attendant. Mr. Owen S. Seaver, the
groom's brother, was best man.

Miss Maris Luisa Jacqueline Dominge-
uez Morello, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Joaquin Dominguez Morello, of Havana,
Cuba, was married in the Holy Trinity
Chapel to Lt. John T. Davis, son of Mr.
and Mrs. John Ryland Davis, of Harri-
man, Tenn. Miss Annette Nine, of Jack-
son Heights, L. I., was the maid of honor.
Lt. Rufus H. Holloway was best man.

Miss Virginia Margaret White, daugh-
ter of Mr. John P. White, of Laramie,
Wyo., was married in the Cadet Chapel to
Lt. Raymond W. Allen, Jr., son of Mr. and
Mrs. Raymond W. Allen, of Cody, Wyo.
Miss Louise White, of Laramie, was her
sister's maid of honor. Mr. R. S. Allen,
brother of the groom, was best man.

Miss Elizabeth Eldora Graham, daugh-
ter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Graham,
of Hackensack, N. J., was married to Lt.
Wilbur W. Bailey, son of Mrs. Helen N.
Bailey, of Los Angeles, Calif., in the Cadet
Chapel. Mrs. Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, of
Washington, was the bride's only attend-
ant. Lt. Joseph Theodore Kingsley, Jr.,
was best man.

On June 18 at Holy Trinity Chapel,
Miss Marjorie Mae Flynn, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Flynn, of New-
burgh, N. Y., became the bride of 2nd Lt.
Edwin J. Ostberg, son of the late Lt. and
Mrs. Charles G. Ostberg, of Brooklyn,
N. Y.

Miss Margaret Frances Welsh, of New-
burgh, was maid of honor. Lt. Herbert
Larson was best man.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 994)

shade. She wore blue iris and white roses
in her hair and carried the same flowers.

The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret
Jeschke, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs.
Richard Hall Jeschke; Miss Jean Miller;
the Misses Julia and Peggy Vogel, daugh-
ters of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clayton B.
Vogel, all of Washington, D. C.; Miss Le
Chaire Joyce, of Annapolis; Miss Ester
Allen, of Philadelphia; Miss Ruth
Hawkes, of Greenfield, Mass.; and Miss
Betty Richardson, Miss Ardath Brown
and Miss Virginia Gould, of Quantico.

Their gowns were of pale flesh-colored
pink net, made in similar fashion to that
of the maid of honor. They carried arm
bouquets of vari-colored roses and wore
gold filigree lockets on velvet ribbons,
gifts of the bride.

Lt. James G. Bishop acted as best man
and the ushers were brother officers of the
brigade, including Lts. Alexander A.
Vendergrift, Edward Durant, Francis
Cooper, Howard Davis, Gordon A. Bell,
Douglas Reeve, Paul Tyler, John Saxton,
John Wiley and Carl A. Youngdale.

Under the traditional arch of sabers,
the young bridal couple left the church for
the Officers' Club, where the reception was
held amid a bower of pink roses.

After a honeymoon journey spent in the
White Mountains, Lieutenant Johnson
and his bride will be at home at Wake-
field, Mass., where he is temporarily on
duty as a member of the Marine Corps
rifle team. Lieutenant Johnson is the son
of Mrs. Alexander Van Praag, of Decatur,
Ill. He attended the University of Illi-
nois and is a member of the Scabbard and
Blade, Tau Mu Tau, Pershing Rifles and
Mask and Bauble.

The bride is a direct descendant of Lt.
James Budden, of the famous first troop
of Philadelphia City Cavalry, and her
great grandfather was Comdr. James Ren-
shaw, First Commandant of the Philadel-
phia Navy Yard.

Among those entertaining at pre-nup-
tial parties for the bride were Mrs. Ver-
non Megee, wife of Major Megee; Miss
Virginia Gould, daughter of Maj. and Mrs.
Moses J. Gould and Miss Betty Richard-
son, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Clifford G.

(Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Richardson, whose guests also included the parents of the bride and the bridal party. Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lemuel C. Shepherd also gave a tea for the bridal party.

Maj. and Mrs. DeForest Willard Morton, of Warrenton, Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margie Garrison Morton, to Mr. Joseph Frank Bear, son of Mr. Theodore Lawrence Bear, of Montgomery, Ala.

Graduating from the National Cathedral School in Washington, D. C., Miss Morton made her social debut in Richmond, Va.

Mr. Bear is a graduate of Washington and Lee University and the Alabama Law School and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. The wedding will take place this summer at Suffield Farm, the home of Major and Mrs. Morton.

Graduating in this year's class at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., Hugh Aubrey Tistadt, Jr., USMC, has become engaged to Miss Lois Alberta Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. Arthur W. Wilkinson, of Easton, Pa. Before entering the Academy, Lieutenant Tistadt attended the Missouri School of Mines.

At Long Beach, Calif., last Saturday, Comdr. Ross Almsworth Dierdoff, USN, and Miss Dulancy Claude, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Gordon H. Claude, were married in St. Luke's Church at four o'clock.

Capt. David Kerr Claude, USMC, gave his sister's hand in marriage and Comdr. Albert Finlay France, USN, brother-in-law of the bride, acted as best man.

Comdr. and Mrs. Dierdoff after a wedding trip will be at home at 3408 Brown Street, San Diego.

Col. Francis Harrington, W.P.A. Administrator, was best man for his son, Mr. William Stuart Harrington, when he married Miss Anetta MacDowell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noah MacDowell, Jr., of New York and Waterford, Conn.

The ceremony was performed at St. James' Episcopal Church, New York, and was followed by a reception at the Junior League Club House.

Lt. Elliott Woodrow Amick, USA, and Miss Muriel Kyle Orr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kyle Orr, of Leonia, N. J., were married Saturday last at the Holy Trinity Chapel at West Point. A reception followed in Thayer Hotel at the reservation.

The maid of honor was Miss Isabel Kyle Orr and the bridesmaids were the Misses Rhoda Orr, Mary Lewis and Genevieve Delaney.

Cadet James Keller, of Annapolis, was best man and the ushers were Lis. Robert York and Andrew Sitcomb, of West Point, and Cadets James Schwenk and Sidney Martin.

Lieutenant Amick, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew D. Amick, of Rosedale, Calif., was graduated from the Academy in 1938 and is a member of the Army-Navy Club. He is stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert W. Brown, JAGD, USA, of Washington, D. C., announce the marriage of their daughter, Betty Francis, to Ens. John Curtis Kelly, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Kelly, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at Long Beach, Calif., June 3.

Ensign and Mrs. Kelly are now en route to Pensacola, Fla., where he is to attend the Naval Aviation School.

Mrs. Ethel Ball Stanlar, of Wilmington, Del., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Jean Ross Stanlar, to Mr. Edward White Wildrick, Jr., also of Wilmington, son of Col. and Mrs. Edward White Wildrick, of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Blaistown, N. J. Miss Stanlar is the daughter of Mr. William Stanlar, of Wilmington and a granddaughter of the late Judge and Mrs. J. Frank Ball, of Wilmington. She is a graduate of the Misses Hebb's School and attended Wilson College and made her debut several seasons ago. Mr. Wildrick attended Blair Academy

and the University of Hawaii and now is associated with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. The date of the wedding has not been set.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jonathan Waverly Anderson, FA, USA, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to 2nd Lt. Andrew Jackson Goodpaster, CE, USA, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Goodpaster of Monrovia, Indiana. Miss Anderson is the granddaughter of Col. George H. Morgan, USA-Ret.

Miss Virginia Wagner, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner, of Newburgh, N. Y., was married in St. George's Episcopal Church, Newburgh to Capt. Duncan Sloan Somerville, FA, son of Mrs. H. B. Somerville and the late Mr. Somerville, of New York and Cumberland, Md.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mrs. John F. Knowlton, sister of the bride was matron of honor, Capt. John S. Upham, Jr., of West Point, a classmate of the groom, was best man.

Oppose Age Retirement Bill

A group signing themselves as "the committee for efficiency in the Army and for a square deal for Army officers and taxpayers" is circulating throughout the service an appeal in opposition to the Woodring age-in-grade retirement plan. Under the title "Notes on Probable Effects of the Overloading of the Retired List from Forced Retirements" the group points out the increasing cost of the retired list and warns against Congressional moves to access active pay towards a retirement fund similar to the Civil Service or for an actual reduction in the rates of retired pay. In the appeal it is stated:

The retired emergency officer and his veteran friends in the Legion and the V. F. W. have a special stake in this legislation. If this overloaded retired list results in an organized economy drive it will be impossible for the emergency officer to divorce his interests from those of his regular Army comrade. Are these veterans willing to accept the role of self-sacrificing patriots in order to test out a general staff desk-drawn plan to promote service efficiency without regard to what chips or wreckage are scattered about?

Indisputably the age-in-grade standard is an ideal most desirable. The expert presentation made by its proponents in the service papers leave no room for discussion on that point. Unfortunately the rank and position of its advocates completely gag the expression of expert regular Army opinion which might present the other side of this picture. Particularly the citizen soldier and the citizen taxpayer who seek the maximum of national defense for his tax dollar wish to know what penalty in loss of morale from reduction of an overloaded retired pay and loss of technically trained Army School and War College graduates and experienced war veterans must be paid for this age-in-grade benefit.

The only gauge of Army opinion now available to the citizen soldier is the poll of regular officers being conducted through a questionnaire by a service journal. It is hoped that some service journal will open its columns to the negative side of this issue. Regular officers in particular should look beyond the immediate issue of quick promotion and weigh the relative loss in efficiency from the retirement of technical school graduates and war veterans and the morale shock of retirement tinkering. To this observer the issue appears to have been correctly estimated by General Hugh Johnson in his column. Age-in-grade is a very desirable objective but the price is overwhelmingly prohibitive if purchased by forced retirement of physically able and expert technical and war trained officers.

Let no officer be fooled by this proposed legislation. Give heed to this warning against building up such a tremendous annual retired pay appropriation. When and if this age-in-grade legislation is passed the annual cost will be sufficient to endanger the retirement pay of every officer. The demand for deductions to cover cost of retirement or a demand for actual reduction in retired pay is certain to become vociferous in Congress. Do officers favor this?

If not, vote in the poll against the proposed age-in-grade system of retirement.

Pass Civil Pilot Training Bill

The United States Senate on Thursday, June 15, passed HR 5619, the bill authorizing the appropriation of \$5,675,000 for the training of 15,000 civil aircraft pilots during the next fiscal year. The measure now goes to the President for his signature.

President Roosevelt Addresses USMA Graduates

Following is the text of the address delivered by President Roosevelt at the graduation exercises of the United States Military Academy, June 12:

Mr. Superintendent, Fellow-Officers:

I take pleasure in greeting you as colleagues in the service of the United States. You will find, as I have, that that service never ends—in the sense that it engages the best of your ability and the best of your imagination in the endless adventure of keeping the United States safe, strong and at peace.

You will find that the technique you acquired can be used in many ways, for the Army of the United States has a record of achievement in peace as well as in war. It is a little appreciated fact that its constructive activities have saved more lives through its peace-time work and have created more wealth and well-being through its technical operations than it has destroyed during its wars, hard-fought and victorious though they have been. That's something to remember.

With us the army does not stand for aggression, domination, or fear. It has become a corps d'élite of highly trained men whose talent is great technical skill, whose training is highly cooperative and whose capacity is used to defend the country with force when affairs require that force be used.

But it has also been made available to organize, to assist and to construct, when battles have to be waged against the more impersonal foes, impersonal foes of disaster, disease or distress.

That is sound army work, too; for the military strength of a country can be no greater than its internal economic and moral solidarity, and the task of national defense must concern itself with civilian problems at home, quite as much as with armed forces in the field.

The alteration of economic life in this past generation has almost completely changed the task which you assume today. Your predecessors, commissioned second lieutenants as short a time back as ten years ago, would find many of your problems unfamiliar.

For technical developments have transformed methods of warfare. They have required revision of tables of organization of armies, as aviation, motorization and mechanization became the military necessities of the day. The individual fighting plane of yesterday has been supplanted by the cohesive squadron; the motor vehicle rumbles where once trod the weary feet of marching men; the infantry tank and cavalry combat car clutter where formerly the dismounted soldier engaged in personal combat.

The machine age has laid its iron grip upon the world's armies; and technical developments have demanded the modernization of our military establishments, a program which has been prosecuted vigorously during the past six years. During recent months international political considerations have required still greater emphasis upon the vitalization of our defense, for we have had dramatic illustrations of the fate of undefended nations. I hardly need to be more specific than that. We seek peace by honorable and pacific conduct of our international relations; but that desire for peace must never, and never will be mistaken for weakness.

Yet experts tell us that though technical change has transformed modern warfare, the coming of the machine does not mean that we shall ever have a robot war, a robot war from which the primary human elements, courage, heroism, intelligence and morale, will have departed. So far from submerging men, the modern developments emphasize the responsibilities of men.

Recent conflicts in Europe, the Far East and Africa bear witness to the fact that the individual soldier remains still the controlling factor. The tactics of the future intensify rather than diminish the necessity for high qualities of individual leadership. The object of developing aviation, motorization and mechanization is to attain the highest possible degree of mobility.

For us especially this is essential; the vast expanse of territory of a nation as large as the United States renders economically impracticable the maintenance of fixed defensive installations at all vital strategic centers, even were these desirable as a matter of military policy. Yet this greater mobility in turn means that units, whether platoon or regiment or division, may be widely dispersed the units being broken down to the point where the individual is "on his own."

During campaigns units are increasingly scattered; in actual battle they made be widely apart. The strain upon those in command of the individual units calls for qualities of leadership perhaps never before required in military history. Though the day of the individual champion may have passed into history, the day of the leader of small and large units is still young.

Yes, and leadership has meaning only as it brings about cooperation. When men are working upon a great problem, but must work by themselves, or in small groups without close contact, there is danger that they may not pull in the same direction. Cooperation therefore means discipline, not the meticulous though unthinking obedience to guard-room technique, nor blind mass cooperation of a Macedonian phalanx or the close order attack. Discipline is the well-tempered working together of many minds and wills, each preserving independent judgment, but all prepared to sink individual differences and egotisms to attain an objective that is accepted and understood. When men are taken far apart by mechanics and specialization, teamwork is far more essential than when they are close together; teamwork must be teamwork of the mind as well as of the body.

Some of you, no doubt, in fullness of time will find yourselves with responsibilities even greater than those of bringing about the cooperation of military units. When the supreme test of war comes—and I hope it never will—an army, to be effective, must command the cooperation of all elements in national life. The men then charged with the national defense—from the commander-in-chief, in his capacity as commander-in-chief to the same man in his capacity of President of the United States, down to the youngest second lieutenant, down to the youngest private in the army—must be able to bring into harmonious action the civilian instruments of production, and of transport, and of finance; they must deal with labor, with industry, with management, with agriculture and with costs.

To do this requires sympathetic knowledge of how other men's minds work and of processes by which non-military life operates. There is no greater quality of discipline than the ability to recognize different technique and different processes, and by persuasion and reason to bring these divergent forces into fruitful cooperation.

You have seen the problem in its smaller aspects here at West Point; let me commend to you in your army careers a continuous study of problems outside as well as inside the military field, as the necessary preparation for the greatest success in your chosen work.

These qualities of cooperation, discipline and the self-restraint and self-reliance which make them useful, are the very fabric of modern life. If it can be developed internationally as well as nationally, we shall be materially nearer to a realization of our hopes for peace.

Recently our nation has had the pleasure of a visit from King George VI, as a courteous recognition of the cordiality and goodwill that prevails between two great nations. Its significance lay in the fact that friendship could exist between the two countries because both nations were without fear—without fear of any act of aggression of one against the other. To achieve that result, strength is needed: strength which comes, not from arms alone, but from restraint, understanding and cooperation which in turn are the product of trained and disciplined minds.

I am sure the lessons you have learned at West Point will be of use in peace, no less than war; and that in you the nation will take the same pride, maintain the same confidence as, through all the generations, it has held for the officers of the armies of the United States.

Gentlemen of the graduating class: I congratulate you on the finishing of your course at the Military Academy, and I wish you in the days to come all the good luck in the world.

Additional Land for Army Posts

Senator Morris Sheppard, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, this week introduced a revised bill authorizing the purchase of additional lands at a number of Army posts.

A similar measure was introduced by him and reported favorably by the Senate Military Affairs Committee earlier in the session, but, after being informed that several Senators were interested in amending the measure to provide additional land purchase authorization, Senator Sheppard recalled the bill.

In addition to the authorizations contained in the original bill, which were listed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 6, 1939, page 832, the following posts would be expanded under the new authorization bill.

Pine Camp, N. Y., 1,670 acres.
Seventh Corps Area Training Center, south central Iowa, 40,000 acres.
Fort Meade, S. D., 7,680 acres.
Fort Lewis, Wash., 2,830 acres.
Maxwell Field, Ala., 2 acres.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

Administration economists are saying that the December-May business decline is at an end, and that a general uptrend is beginning. Some difference of opinion exists as to its extent and duration. Justifying their opinion, the economists point out that manufacturing inventories are abnormally low, and that there is increased government spending and housing construction. Higher wheat prices are expected because of an Agricultural Department estimate of a wheat crop of between 668 and 693 million bushels, the lowest in three years, and because of Russian reports of a small crop. The relief bill, reported by the House Appropriations Committee, calls for an expenditure of 1.7 billions during the next fiscal year, which is eight hundred millions less than the expenditures during the current year. The Committee reduced the President's estimate of 123 millions for the National Youth Administration to 42 millions. The bill contains a provision which will require the discharge of approximately 1,300,000 relievers and their return to the pay roll after three months only should their need be established. The Administration is making every effort to obtain modifications of the restrictions imposed by the House Committee. In the bill is a prohibition against using future PWA funds to build industrial plants in competition with existing private enterprises. Secretary Ickes is violently opposed to this provision because it strikes at the public power development program under which 253 millions have been spent upon plants constructed since 1933. However, the Committee's action was in accord with the sentiment of the House as disclosed by the action of that body in voting to confine the TVA to a specified area, to take it out of competition with private power interests, and to submit its fiscal policies to the scrutiny of the General Accounting Office. In so acting, the House rejected the Senate bill granting the TVA the authority to issue 100 millions in bonds for private utilities purchases. Reports are current that the President will veto the Agricultural Department Appropriation bill which is in conference, because it appropriates 400 millions for benefit payments beyond the Budget estimates. He has notified Congressional leaders that if they persist in including the appropriation in the measure, he will require new tax levies to be imposed to raise the additional revenue that will be needed. The President also is considering a vast new spending program of self-liquidating projects such as toll roads and bridges. The program contemplates the construction of a Toll Authority and its financing to the extent of a billion dollars by Federal Credit agencies. In order that it may not affect the Treasury Budget, a new set of books will be set up. The deficit at the end of the present fiscal year will be approximately 3.5 billions, which it is claimed is a reduction of at least half a billion under the President's estimate. However, it is difficult to establish what the exact amount of the deficit will be until the figures are available. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has reported favorably a resolution empowering the Senate to make a survey of the monetary and banking policies of the Government and to establish a government policy in connection therewith.

Announcement of the abandonment of the effort to modify the National Labor Relations Act has been made by the Chairman of the House Labor Committee. This will be a discouraging prospect to industry and to the American Federation of Labor. John L. Lewis, President of the CIO regards the announcement as a victory for his organization. He is saying that there is no longer any use of pursuing the peace negotiations with the AFL.

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Horse Show at Fort Riley

The Horse Show and Race Meet at Fort Riley, as held this year from May 26 to 30, was the twentieth Horse Show at Fort Riley. The stadium, having been redecorated and beautifully landscaped by the orders of Brig. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Commandant, The Cavalry School, was a fitting background for the excellent performance of horses and riders.

The first race card was held at the Riverside Race Track, Sunday, May 28. This consisted of a program of flat brush and timber races.

First Race—"The Caisson Race," for four-year-olds or upward ridden by enlisted men of the 8th Field Artillery.

Second Race—"The Grass Lands Point to Point," by troopers' mounts regularly assigned to non-commissioned officers.

Third Race—"The Dragoons," four-year-olds and upward ridden by the Second Cavalry.

Fourth Race—"The Cavalry Memorial Steeplechase," for half-bred horses, four years old and upward, owned by the Government or by officers of the Regular Army.

Fifth Race—"Shipway's Challenge," for three year olds ridden by officers—distance one-half mile on the flats.

Sixth Race—"The Joe Deceive Steeplechase," for four-year-olds and upwards, owned by the Government, by officers of the Army or by members of a recognized hunt.

Seventh Race—"The Colonel Arthur J. El-Halt Memorial Point to Point," open to horses ridden by the Fort Leavenworth, Fort Sill or Fort Riley Hunts. The race was about three and one-half miles through timber.

The Fort Riley Horse Show reached a climax Memorial Day evening when the floodlights of the Post stadium when Fort Riley horsemanship glittered in the presence of the Governor of Kansas, the Commanding General, and more than two thousand spectators.

The famous Dragoon Ride was the opening performance. The uniforms of an historic yesterday dazzled the eye when placed before the new landscaped background of the Fort Riley stadium and under the moonlit sky.

The Inter-Post Championship followed this, open to one team of four horses each from Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Bliss, Fort Clark Equestrian Team and one from the Field Artillery Equestrian Team. In this event the Cavalry Equestrian Team with Captain Drake on King III, Captain Matteson on Dinger, Lieutenant Sanford on Masquerader, and Lieutenant Wing on Dakota won the contest.

The next event was the dressage exhibition given by Maj. Hiram E. Tuttle on the famous horse Olympic. He is an imported French thoroughbred foaled in 1924, sired by Radius Rose out of Odett VI, a bay gelding standing 16-3, weighing 1200 pounds. This horse represented the United States in the Olympic Games in Dressage in 1932 and again in 1936. In this horse show he gave an excellent exhibition of the training skill of Major Tuttle.

The last class of the evening was the "Barrienspringer Class" open to the officers, members of their families and civilians. 1st Lt. Franklin F. Wing, Jr., on Dakota, won first place after many ties.

The show closed with everyone saying, "best I have ever seen."

Garrison Ration

The commutation value of the garrison ration for enlisted men of the Army, except the Philippine Scouts, for the fiscal year 1940 has been fixed at 44 cents per ration. The commutation value of the garrison ration for the Philippine Scouts for the fiscal year 1940 is fixed at 20 cents per ration.

The foregoing values will be effective from July 1, 1939, and will have application to the commutation of the money value of the ration due on account of furlough, but they will not apply to credits due organizations on ration and savings accounts.

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

Extensive minor changes in merchant marine and shipping legislation, designed to smooth operation of the laws, and more specifically, to provide for education of officers and men to give specialists and Naval officers with the commission more equitable treatment, have been reported favorably to the House of Representatives by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

The committee, reporting on legislative changes recommended by the Maritime Commission, made only two minor changes. However, it did eliminate two sections recommended by the commission. One was a proposal to broaden the commission's power over rates in foreign trade, given in Section 19 (1) (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; the other a request that the commission be given greater regulatory power over marine terminals. Both, the committee thought, should be taken up separately.

The legislation recommended by the committee is:

Removal of the two-year limit on regulatory orders of the Maritime Commission.

Placing upon the carrier the burden of proof of justifying rate changes which have been protested by shippers or others and suspended until ruling can be made. This is fair, the commission pointed out, since most of the evidence supporting a change of rates is in the hands of the carrier.

Permitting the commission to go outside the Civil Service to employ 8 additional naval architects or marine engineers, 8 additional special experts and 10 additional examiners; also to hire two shipyard inspectors for each vessel under construction, instead of the two per shipyard now permitted. It was pointed out that the Civil Service had no registers of such specialists and would have great difficulty setting them up. The current ship construction program necessitates the additional employees, it was said. Finally, the present method of assigning two inspectors to each yard is impracticable since the number of vessels building in the various yards ranges from two to fourteen.

To provide payment of additional compensation to not more than five officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard on duty with the Maritime Commission, to bring their salaries to the level they would receive if they were civil employees in the same jobs.

To provide for training of citizens to become officers and to permit the commission to establish correspondence courses for training of officers and men of the Merchant Marine. Officers would be trained as cadets aboard government-owned or subsidized ships and in cooperation with public and private agencies, but not, as asked by the commission, in shipyards, plants, industrial and educational organizations.

To make changes in the standard of determining foreign costs of construction in establishing subsidies, to increase amount to be paid before final audits of the books of subsidized lines, and to require the permission of the Secretary of State before increasing subsidies. This is also a change from the commission's recommendations which did not provide for the State Department's sanction.

To provide for the trade-in plan of old vessels for new.

Put a minimum on the price for which the commission may sell either its new vessels or vessels recaptured through default of the purchasers.

Clarifies the price to be paid for vessels on bareboat charter by the managing agent of a government-owned line.

Provides a fine of \$500 for violations of commission orders and regulations. At present there is no penalty for such violations.

Specifically extends to fishing vessels the right to have mortgages on new vessels guaranteed by the government under Title XI of the 1936 Act.

Naval Architecture Course
To meet the need for ship designers

and inspectors arising out of the Maritime Commission's program for building 500 ships, a course in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering will be given this summer at George Washington University here.

The course will be directed by Dr. Arthur F. Johnson, professor of mechanical engineering at the university, who during the World War was assistant marine superintendent of the Army Transport Service. A former seaman, he was engaged in the design and construction of vessels from 1911 to 1921. The Maritime Commission will furnish lecturers for the course.

"Spell It!"

"Some day," the San Diego Union opined in a recent issue, "some congressman with salt water in his veins is going to arise and suggest no subsidies for ships with advertising names."

The Union's comment was provoked by the changing of the names of five C-2 cargo vessels from those borne by the old clipper ships to house names of Moore-McCormack, purchaser of the ships. Among the new names are Mormacklack, Mormacgull and Mormacwren, and, says the Union, "It's a good thing they didn't buy any more ships or we'd probably have a Mormacflycatcher and a Mormacitmouse."

Referring to other instances of use of house names, the Union mentioned the Transmarine Line, which began the names of their ships with *Sm* and ended them with *co*, producing the Sunewarko, Sujerseyco, Sulanierco and Sugillenco.

No Government Hiring

Representative Thomas F. Ford has introduced a bill which would prohibit the Maritime Commission, the Bureau of Steamboat Inspection and Navigation and any other government bureau from maintaining employment offices for seamen. The bill was inspired by the current controversy over hiring of crews for vessels of the new Seattle-Orient Line.

President Signs Bills

President Roosevelt has signed the bill authorizing the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the acquisition of reserve supplies of strategic raw materials. He also signed the bill authorizing the appointment of a midshipman from Panama and the bill granting commissary privileges at Naval commissaries outside the continental limits of the United States to civil employees of the government and Foreign Service personnel.

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Senate Passes Reserve Bill

The United States Senate, on Tuesday, June 13, 1939, passed the bill, S. 1021, which would extend the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act to members of the Officers Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army who are killed or injured while on active duty for periods of less than thirty days.

The measure covers Reservists on authorized training, whether the duty is with or without pay. Reserve aviators on training flights and Reserve officers attending week-end camps, rifle practice and other short-term training activities are covered by the measure, as well as officers ordered to 14 day training camps. Its enactment was requested by the War Department.

An identical bill is under consideration by the House Military Affairs Committee, but due to the insistence of Representative John J. Sparkman, of Ala., that the bill be rewritten to provide that Reserve officers incurring disease or protracted illness be brought under the protection of the USECC, the measure has been referred to a sub-committee headed by Representative Andrew J. May, of Ky., Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, for further study.

The War Department is opposed to Mr. Sparkman's amendment, claiming that the administration of the Act would be complicated by such a provision.

Benefits

The benefits provided by the USECC, which under the above proposed legislation would accrue to Reserve officers, are as follows:

1. Medical, Surgical, and Hospital Service and Supplies, and Transportation if Necessary to Secure Them. Treatment must be obtained from United States medical officers and hospitals if practicable; if these are not available, then by physicians and hospitals designated by the Compensation Commission, a list of which will be found in the hands of the official superior or head of the establishment. Where there is no designated physician or hospital, or United States medi-

cal officer or hospital, any reputable physician licensed to practice medicine, or any hospital, may be employed.

2. Money Benefits While Disabled for Work. Beginning on the fourth day of disability, or if leave with pay is taken, then on the fourth day after pay stops, and continuing throughout the entire period of disability. If totally disabled, benefits to be at rate of two-thirds of the monthly pay (including value of subsistence and quarters, if furnished), but not more than \$116.66 nor less than \$58.33 per month, except when the monthly pay is less than \$58.33, in which case the monthly compensation shall be the full amount of the monthly pay. If partially disabled, benefits to be at rate of two-thirds of the loss of wage-earning capacity caused by the injury. If loss of wage-earning capacity is permanent, compensation is payable till death.

3. Burial Expenses in Case of Death. Burial expenses not exceeding \$200, and transportation of body of resident of United States dying away from home station, if relatives desire it.

4. Money Benefits in Case of Death. Total compensation can not exceed two-thirds of monthly pay of deceased, which monthly pay for computing compensation shall be considered to be not more than \$175 nor less than \$87.50, but the monthly compensation can not exceed the monthly pay. To widow or wholly dependent widower, 35 per cent of monthly pay of deceased employee until death or remarriage; and, in addition, for each child under 18, 10 per cent of monthly pay until death, marriage, or reaching the age of 18. To one child under 18, if there is no widow or dependent widower, 25 per cent of monthly pay. To each additional child under 18, 10 per cent.—To be divided among the children equally. To be paid until death, marriage, or reaching age of 18, to child's guardian.

Also compensation to parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents, and grandchildren, for eight years, or until death, marriage, or reaching the age of 18, if dependent on deceased.

Shipment of Baggage

Announcement was made this week of changes in AR 30-960, paragraph 12a (6), adding a proviso that "subject to the foregoing conditions, the weight allowance of authorized baggage to be shipped at Government expense for an officer who retires while holding office as the Chief of Staff of the Army or concurrently with the completion of his tour of duty in such office shall be 24,000 pounds."

To Reward General Hines

The bill authorizing the President to appoint former Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans Administrator, a brigadier general in the Army of the United States and immediately thereafter place him on the retired list of the Army with the rank, pay and allowance of that grade, was passed by the Senate on June 13.

General Hines resigned from the Army in 1923 to accept his present post, and the bill was introduced in order to repay him for his excellent services as Veterans' Administrator.

The War Department has suggested legislation which would provide authorization so that any officer of the Army who resigns to take the post of Veterans' Administrator and serves in that capacity for 15 years or more, may be returned to the active list and retired in the grade held by him at time of resignation.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since June 9, 1939

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—John Millikin (Cav.), G.S.C., No. 9. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—John Millikin (Cav.), G.S.C., No. 9. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Durward S. Wilson, Inf., No. 10.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Enrique M. Benitez, C.A.C., No. 12. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Vincent N. Diaz, Inf., No. 13. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Andres Lopez, Inf., No. 14.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Ralph Wiltamuth, Inf., No. 18. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Joseph H. Burghelm, Q.M.C., No. 19. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—John W. Irwin, Inf., No. 20.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Whitely Miller, Cav., No. 294.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—William A. Joyce, Sig. C., No. 262.

Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. Walter L. Reesman, Dental Corps, promoted to colonel.

QM Motor Transport School

Graduation exercises of the 1938-39 Warrant Officers' and Enlisted Men's classes of The Quartermaster Motor Transport School were held Saturday, June 10, 1939, at 10:00 A.M. in the Post Theater, Holabird Quartermaster Depot, Baltimore, Md.

The opening remarks were made by the Assistant Commandant, Maj. G. A. Greaves, QMC, who, after giving a short talk, introduced Lt. Col. Roland Walsh, Plans and Training Officer, Office of The Quartermaster General. Lt. Col. Walsh spoke to the graduates on the importance of highly trained personnel in the modern mechanized army. Major Greaves then introduced Brig. Gen. Richard H. Jordan, Chief of Transportation, who congratulated the students in the name of The Quartermaster General, Maj. R. N. Atwell, (Cav.), QMC, Secretary of the School, assisted General Jordan in the presentation of diplomas.

Maj. Gen. A. H. Sunderland, Chief of The Coast Artillery Corps, addressed the graduating class and presented a diploma to one of the Coast Artillery graduates.

Following the presentation of diplomas by General Jordan, the closing remarks were made by Lt. Col. Herbert J. Lawes, QMC, Commandant of The Quartermaster Motor Transport School.

The graduates are:

Warrant Officers' and Enlisted Men's

Advanced Class

Campbell, B. J., Cpl. Minerva, L. L., Pvt. DeField, J. E., Sgt. Morrison, R. M., Pvt. Dusa, Dan, Pvt. Normand, J. P. E., Evans, R. A., Pvt. 1st. Pvt. 1st. Hoerner, E., Pvt. 1st. Sandberg, W., Sgt. Huber, Leonard, Pvt. Sturm, J. M., Sgt. Hurst, C. C., Pvt. Ward, J. R., Pvt. 1st.

Warrant Officers' and Enlisted Men's Motor Vehicle Mechanics' Class

Agricola, D. A., Pvt. Kowalek, R. V., Pvt. Anselmo, Peter, Sgt. Kurtzhals, G. B., Jr., Baw, E. L., Pvt. Sgt. Bierbaum, L. J., Pvt. LaLonde, W. E., Pvt. McCullar, L. C., Pvt. 1st. Mann, H. B., Pvt. 1st. Bodnyk, M., Pvt. 1st. Merkle, H. M., T. Boss, R. K., Cpl. Sgt. Brickel, A. J., Pvt. Mitchell, T. H., Pvt. Burton, V., Pvt. 1st. Mitchell, W. M., Cpl. Butler, J. L., Pvt. Nicholson, M. W., Calkins, R. E., Sgt. Pvt. Campanaro, L., Pvt. Orszulak, K. T., Pvt. Paulchok, P. A., Pvt. Carroll, A., Pvt. 1st. Pendleton, J. M., Pvt. Cerveney, R. E., Cpl. Peters, L. L., Pvt. Chadwick, E. F., Pvt. Pratt, W. L., Pvt. Chongway, E., Pvt. Propeck, M. G., Pvt. Chabough, S. T., Pvt. 1st. Pryor, R. S., Pvt. Cline, J. T., Pvt. 1st. Pyle, W. J., Pvt. 1st. Connolly, T. J., Pvt. Quinn, F. C., Pvt. Cornell, K. W., Cpl. Ringazinsky, J., Pvt. Dufre, L. A., Pvt. 1st. Davis, H. D., Pvt. Rhoads, G. O., Pvt. 1st. Dowdy, J. V., Pvt. Robinson, F. J., Pvt. 1st. Dulisman, J., Sgt. Flinnrock, L. L., Pvt. 1st. Fouts, M. S., Pvt. Rose, J. J., Cpl. Garstang, T. M., Pvt. Saville, T. D., Pvt. 1st. Glodek, T., Pvt. 1st. Secor, A. J., Pvt. Glynn, J. D., Pvt. Sinclair, T. J., Pvt. Goodweiler, L. A., Pvt. 1st. Sisk, L. E., Cpl. Gray, P. E., Pvt. 1st. Snider, W. C., Pvt. Hammer, S. K., Pvt. Staik, H. H., Pvt. Harman, C. C., Pvt. 1st. Stebbing, H. W., Pvt. 1st. Hayes, R. J., Pvt. Stern, E. N., Pvt. 1st. Hedrick, L. C., Pvt. Thornhill, W. G., Pvt. Herndon, C. J., Pvt. 1st. Trippany, A. C., Pvt. Hodel, F. R., Pvt. Tullis, E. A., Pvt. Infante, R. T., Pvt. Van Sant, G. A., Pvt. 1st. Johnson, O. L., Pvt. 1st. Ward, D. E., Sgt. Keller, G. W., Sgt. Wehrheim, J. E., Pvt. 1st. Kilvington, J. R., Pvt. 1st. Komashak, J., Pvt. Weyer, C. J., Pvt. 1st.

Marine Reserve Encampments

Marine Reserve battalions during this summer will encamp at the following posts, it was stated this week by the major general commandant:

1st Bn. to Quantico, Va., from July 16 to 20.
2nd Bn. to Wakefield, Mass., from July 2 to 16.
3rd Bn. to Sea Girt, N. J., from July 2 to 16.
4th Bn. to Sea Girt, N. J., from July 2 to 16.
5th Bn. to Quantico, Va., from July 30 to Aug. 20.
6th Bn. to Sea Girt, N. J., from July 2 to 16.
7th Bn. Artillery to Ft. Hoyle, Md., June 4 to July 2.
8th Bn. to Quantico, Va., from July 2 to 16.
9th Bn. to Quantico, Va., from June 18 to July 2.
10th Bn. to Alexandria, La., from June 11 to June 25.
11th Bn. excluding Co. F to San Diego, Calif., from June 18 to July 2.
12th Bn. to San Diego, Calif., from July 2 to 16.
13th Bn. to San Diego, Calif., from July 9 to 23.
14th Bn. to San Diego, Calif., from June 25 to July 9.
15th Bn. to Alexandria, La., from June 11 to 25.
16th Bn. to Great Lakes, Ill., from July 2 to 16.
17th Bn. to Great Lakes, Ill., from July 2 to 16.
18th Bn. to Parris Island, S. C., from June 11 to 25.

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Reserve Officers on CCC

(Continued from First Page)

Congress asking that Reserve officers on CCC duty be exempted from the special benefits, adding that if such a bill were not passed it might become necessary to relieve Reserve officers from CCC duty. Although the bill exempting Reserves on CCC from the retirement and disability benefits has passed the Senate and been reported out of the House committee, the termination of a military status for such reservists has been ordered. CCC representatives, testifying before Congressional committees recently, stated that the transfer to a civilian status would accomplish a savings in funds for their salaries.

Company commanders, under the new plan, will be classified in CAF Grade 6 or 7, with about a third being in the upper grade. Salaries will range from a low of \$2,300 in grade 6 to a top of \$3,200 in grade 7. Junior officers in the camps will receive the salary of CAF Grade 5, \$2,000 to \$2,600 a year. Although allowances and seniority are being abolished, officers serving with the CCC will receive the salary increases and advancement in grade given to Civil Service employees. Applications for appointments should be made to Corps Area commanders.

The civilians to be employed as replacements for Reserve officers now on active duty under their commissions in the CCC will be selected by the War Department from the active duty roster of the Officers Reserve Corps of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Instead of being called to active duty under their commissions as Reserve officers, the Reserve officer candidates selected for CCC duty in the future will be appointed as civilians.

In many instances, Reserve officers now serving as Company Commanders or on other assignments with the CCC, will be reemployed in the same capacity as ci-

vilians when they complete the tour of duty for which they were appointed. It is anticipated that Corps Area Commanders in selecting civilians to replace Reserve officers now employed will give preference to qualified Reserve officers now on duty in the CCC. In the selection of civilians as replacements for Reserve officers, the War Department may select any Reserve officer on the active duty list, regardless of the grade he may hold in the Officer Reserve Corps.

In announcing the new policy, Director Fechner said that existing orders and regulations concerning rotation of Reserve Officers on active duty with the CCC will not be applicable to civilian employees. Civilian employees replacing Reserve officers will be continued in their employment on an indefinite basis so long as their services are satisfactory and need for their employment exists, under the same laws, regulations and policies as apply to other civilian employees.

"The gradual replacement of Reserve officers with civilians who will be allowed to serve so long as they give first class service, and need for their services exists," Mr. Fechner stated, "will reduce CCC costs of operation and tend to stabilize civilian employment conditions in the Corps. Under the new policy the CCC will continue to draw its Company Commanders, Staff Officers, Physicians, Dentists, Veterinarians and Chaplains from the Officers Reserve Corps, the same organization from which Reserve officers now filling comparable positions have been chosen in the past. The only change is that these employees will be employed in a civilian rather than in a Reserve officer capacity."

"The titles of all positions now occupied by Reserve officers and to be reoccupied by civilian employees will be unchanged,

except that the civilian employee in charge of a CCC company will have the designation 'Company Commander,' his assistant, 'Subaltern,' and the staff officers will be designated by their duty such as District Adjutant or Assistant to Corps Area Quartermaster.

"The War Department has worked out new pay schedules for the employees who will fill the positions formerly held by Reserve officers on active duty. The pay for a Camp Commander will range from \$2,300 to \$3,200 a year. A new uniform for Camp Commanders is also being developed but details are not as yet available."

Persons employed as Company Commanders or subalterns will not be less than 24 years of age. This limitation will not apply to Reserve officers now on active duty should they desire employment as civilians at the termination of their current tour.

In instructions forwarded to all Corps Area Commanders and the chiefs of the various bureaus in the War Department having to do with the Civilian Conservation Corps, the War Department commented as follows on the method of selection to be followed in appointing the new civilian employees:

"Any civilian employed in a position now or heretofore normally occupied by a Reserve officer must hold, except as noted below, as a prerequisite to his employment, a commission in the Reserve Corps of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps and be eligible for active duty and promotion; or must be a Warrant Officer of the Coast Guard not on the active list. However, an individual possessing the foregoing qualifications will not be employed by you unless in your opinion he has thorough past experience in the CCC or related fields affirmatively demonstrated his fitness for the job. Should you fail to find an eligible Reserve Officer, a suitable person without Reserve Corps eligibility may be employed, pro-

vided you have ascertained from the other eight Corps Areas that there is no eligible applicant awaiting employment in one of those Corps Areas who has been recommended by his Corps Area Commander for CCC duty and who is willing to serve outside of his Corps Area of origin."

Tribute to General Craig

When the Military Sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee began hearings on the Supplemental Military Appropriation Bill, which carries funds for the completion of the President's national defense program, Representative Ross A. Collins, of Miss., a member of the Committee, paid the following tribute to General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, who retires shortly:

Mr. Collins. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make this statement before we conclude. It is purely personal, but it is for the record. I want to say this to General Craig: I am one of those human beings who has not always, on all occasions, seen eye to eye with officers in the Army, and particularly, the higher ranking officers, but as to you I want to say, from the bottom of my heart, that I think you are a fine gentleman, an able Army officer who has always displayed a determination to give to this country an effective Military Establishment, and above all I consider you the most forward-thinking Chief of Staff that I have ever had the privilege to know.

Mr. Powers. I think you are voicing the sentiments of the entire committee, Mr. Collins.

General Craig. I appreciate your remarks more than you will ever know, Mr. Collins.

Adm. Stark's Nomination

The nomination of Rear Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN, to be Chief of Naval Operations for four years beginning Aug. 1, 1939, was sent to the Senate on Thursday, June 15.

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